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Lord Wolseley proceeded to Balmoral on Saturday, Nov. 2, and kissed hands on his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Army. His Lordship had afterwards the honor of dining with the Queen and royal family. In a recent address Lord Wolseley said: "It will be my one great object to make Her Majesty's Army a real fighting machine, a career for all the ranks belonging to it so that men may feel inducements to enter it, either as officers or soldiers, feeling sure that they shall have even-handed justice meted out to them, and that the men belonging to the Army, no matter to what rank they belong, shall have the same opportunity and the same certainty of advancement, provided they bring to their work the ability which would raise them in other professions in life, and provided that they study their profession in the Army as they would law, medicine or theology. It has always occurred to me that neither the militia nor the volunteers—and especially the militia—take sufficient pride in themselves. They do not know really what an important element they are in the defensive power of this country. It is to the volunteer force that we owe a great deal of the improvements that

have entered into our Army arrangements in recent years. I can remember when the British Army was by no means a popular force in this country. The volunteers came into being, and they modeled themselves upon our men. They were drilled by commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and they naturally looked up to the men who had turned them, if I may say so with deference, into soldiers. The result was that a new idea and new opinion permeated all classes of society, and old prejudices against the Army very much disappeared, and I am glad to say that where Her Majesty's uniform was formerly unpopular, it is now highly respected in those very districts where it was formerly most disliked."


Mrs. Peary, wife of the famous arctic explorer, Civil Engr. R. E. Peary, U. S. N., declares herself as having had more than enough of the polar regions, and is determined that her husband shall never repeat his travels in those frigid lands. When asked what experience stands out most prominently in connection with the unusual life while exploring, Mrs. Peary, without a mo-

ment's hesitation, said: "Our hunting the walrus. It is the only occasion in my life when I was so frightened that I would have welcomed death as a relief. We were out in a boat with Dr. Cook, 'Mat,' and some natives. Mr. Peary had broken his leg, but was steering the boat, his leg, in splints, stretched out before him. We saw the walrus coming toward us, and when the natives said, 'Shoot at them,' we took out our rifles and did so."

"Then followed a scene too terrible for words. The bullets had only entered the hides of these animals, enough to infuriate them, and they came forward enraged and with but one determination—to turn over the boat. They placed their long tusks on the gunwale and attempted to tip us out. I crouched at the bottom of the skiff, loading the rifles, so that the men would not have to wait a second. The sea was crimson with their blood, and for a few moments I did not know whether I should be shot by the excited men or drowned by the walrus. We killed about seventeen, and have some of the tusks. But don't let me talk about it any more. All that is past."—Philadelphia Times.



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Thursday of this week, Nov. 28, Thanksgiving Day, was observed in the customary pleasant manner by the services wherever practicable, and the benevolent Uncle Sam saw to it that there was no lack of good cheer ashore and afloat.

The recruiting system recently established for the Army is that proposed by Bvt. Lieut. Col. Edmund Rice, Capt. 5th Inf., in a communication addressed to the "Army and Navy Journal," and published in the "Journal" of March, 1880, p. 674. It has taken fifteen years to secure the change, but it has come at last.

The test of the Acles machine gun commenced at the Washington Navy Yard on Friday will be continued for some days. The Maxim-Nordenfeldt gun will be received the latter part of the month and tested, so that the machine gun competition ought to close early in December. So far the Colts, Browning-Automatic and Gatling have been tested.

Military instruction in the National Guard reaches its acme when we find it includes a pie-eating contest between two colored boys for a medal, as in the case of the "stag" of Co. C, 9th N. Y., reported elsewhere. The great brain of Ralph Waldo Emerson is said to have been fed on pie, and who can say that it may not furnish the protoplasm for great military genius. But is there not danger that these two darkey consumers of pie may bankrupt the company treasury?

We are glad to note that under G. O. 58, A. G. O., Nov. 13, 1895, such of the lyceum reports on professional subjects, prepared under G. O. 80, of 1891, as may, for the dissemination of information, be deemed specially valuable by Department Commanders, will hereafter, upon the consent of the authors, be forwarded to the Adj. Gen. with the view to publication by the Military Information Division. This will save, from forgotten pigeonholes, many professional documents, the general publication of which will be of great benefit to the service at large.

Instructions have been issued by the Navy Department directing that no more enlistments be made until further orders. There are now 9,993 men comprising the naval enlisted force, seven less than the total allowed by law. Men will not be available to put any more ships in commission until the return of the Baltimore, which it is understood will be placed out of commission upon her return and undergo extensive repairs. It was originally intended to assign Capt. James O'Kane to the command of the Baltimore as the successor of Capt. Benjamin F. Day, but the reports received from the vessel indicate that the repairs are so great as will necessitate her going out of commission for some months.

The London "Engineer" has been for some time offering prizes to the amount of \$5,000, 1,000 guineas, for mechanically propelled vehicles. Any method of propulsion other than muscular power may be employed, provided it be contained in the vehicle. No oil or other liquid used in any engine, whether for the production of an explosive mixture, vapor, or for fuel, shall have a lower specific gravity than 0.8, or a lower flashing point than 73 deg. Fahr.—Abel's test. The trials shall consist of a run of not less than 100 miles out and 100 miles home, over a course to be subsequently announced. As the attainment of high speeds is not the object sought, it has been determined that nothing over ten miles an hour shall count.

Lieut. John Moore, William L. Rodgers and Prof. Philip R. Alger have been engaged for some weeks past in attempting to ascertain the cause of the accident to the breech plug of the cruiser Columbia. These officers subjected the damaged breech plug to severe tests, and found that it had ample tensile strength and elongation. A small flaw was discovered, but that was removed from the place where the cracking occurred, and the crack could not be traced to its presence. So far as the investigation has gone, it is said that it shows that the trouble is due to the system in use. This may cause a change in the character of the systems in the heavy guns in service.

Noticing the work on "Modern Guns and Mortars," by Capt. Morrison and Ayres, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., "Arms and Explosives" says: "There could hardly be a book which suggests more strongly than this one does the great boon to students of guns that would be conferred if only the official publications of the United States Government were placed on sale in the same way that obtains in this country. The work as a whole might well rank as a text-book on guns; for among the introductory portions is to be found a clear exposition of the names and functions of the different parts of the weapons dealt with, and the language throughout possesses the surpassing charm of such lucidity that the merest novice would have no excuse for failing to comprehend the writers' meaning."

The Kansas City "Times," referring to so much of the new regulations as provides that a regimental non-commissioned staff officer may be reduced to the ranks by

order of a regimental commander, says: "It is doubtful whether a position such as Sergeant Major should be made to hang on so light a thread as the whim or pleasure of a regimental commander or Adjutant, who might become piqued at some trivial matter and order his reduction." Sergeant Majors are, as a rule, men of practical military experience chosen for their qualities and strict attention and subordination to the orders of their officers, and we feel sure that neither Adjutants nor regimental commanders would in any way be governed by whim in the selection or retention of this valuable class of non-commissioned officers.

Maj. George S. Wilson, Adj. Gen. of the Dept. of the Columbia, who has very positive views on the subject of the post schools of the Army, says in his recent annual report: "In my report of last year (1894), I took the liberty of expressing views and recommendations antagonistic to compulsory education of enlisted men. Understanding, as I do, that the subject has not been taken up for consideration by the War Dept., I deem it not out of place to renew the recommendations. In the meantime it is respectfully submitted that schools of whatever nature whose hours interfere with other duties of enlisted men, should, if maintained at all, be limited to four months in the year instead of six at present, and should commence Dec. 1 and end March 31. The climate common to most posts in this country is such as to admit of outdoor exercises and duties in the months of November and April, during which the time of soldiers could be employed with more advantage to the Government outside than inside of a school house."

Nearly four hundred line officers were represented in person or by proxy at the meeting of the Navy officers which was held at the Arlington on Saturday night last. The senior officer present presided. General approval of Secretary Herbert's efforts to better the condition of the personnel was expressed and this resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That the line of the Navy heartily appreciate the efforts of the honorable, the Secretary of the Navy, to increase the efficiency of the personnel, and that the essential line features of the bill reported by the joint commission of the last Congress, House resolution 8,475, are hereby indorsed, and that the line committee are hereby authorized and instructed to use their discretion in furthering the best interests of the Navy." Another resolution was presented and adopted, appointing a committee, including Commo. R. L. Phythian, Capt. William T. Sampson and Lieut. William H. Schuetze, to bring the first resolution adopted to the attention of Congress and to obtain, if possible, the passage of the measure reported by the Joint Commission of last year. It was the sentiment of the line officers in attendance at the meeting that nothing should be done to offset the work of the staff officers who might make similar efforts in their own behalf.

For the first time in many years detachments of Canadian militia were called out to suppress riot on Nov. 16, when the Princess Louise Dragoons and 43d Batta. of Ottawa were called upon to aid the civil authorities at Lowe, Ont., in the collection of taxes and maintenance of order. Twenty-one horses and men of the Dragoons and 60 men of the 43d Batta. with the necessary officers were selected by Maj. Gen. Gascoigne, commanding the militia, from the force turned out for duty, and despatched to Lowe on Sunday morning, the 17th, fully equipped for duty with winter outfit, tents, blankets, stores and ammunition. There have been no taxes paid in Lowe since 1881, and the settlers in that locality are firmly convinced that they are under no obligation to pay them, having understood their lands were free of tax. They have been in a very ugly mood, and it is said every man and boy in the locality has some sort of gun. The arrival of the militia had a great effect upon them, and it is not believed any serious trouble will result. The Canadian citizen soldiers turned out for riot duty quite as eagerly and promptly as the guardsmen have on this side of the boundary on similar occasions, and were equipped and sent to their station with readiness and despatch. This is interesting to National Guardsmen as tending to show that the "invasion of Canada" often contemplated by our jingoes would not be likely to be as pleasant a stroll as they imagine.

The Jungle books of Rudyard Kipling are a positive addition to literature, like the Uncle Remus stories of Joel Chandler Harris. Perhaps it is further proof of Darwinian theories that the human race, especially in its childish states, has an instinctive sense of its kinship with animals. In the "Second Jungle Book" of Kipling, just published by the Century Company, Mowgli, Bagheera, Baloo and the rest of the wild forest creatures who have taken their places in the children's world of fancy, live again in scenes to which their author gives the charm of vivid reality. This volume is "decorated by John Lockwood Kipling, C. I. E.," and will be a welcome addition to Santa Claus' pack. The elders are sure to read it before they hand it in the chimney corner.

We are glad to learn that the "Illustrated American" continues on with unabated courage, in spite of the fire that recently wrecked its premises. The publisher informs us that as soon as its old quarters have been re-

paired there will be increased facilities in every direction for the production of its world-famous illustrations, and that the magazine, with the new year, will take on an increase in size, justified by its marked increase in popularity among advertisers and the cordial appreciation which the American people, irrespective of party, constantly testify for its patriotic and independent editorial character. The "American" is a handsome and well-edited illustrated weekly which is actuated by a healthy American sentiment that shames some of its contemporaries.

The statements we have published of the circulation of various publications through the reading rooms of public libraries show that the several periodicals of Harper & Bros., the Monthly, the Weekly, the Bazaar and Round Table, continue to hold the first place in public esteem in spite of the development of cheap literature. It is the aim of the Harpers to give, not the cheapest but the best. They have, during the forty-six years since the first number of "Harper's Magazine," kept well abreast of all improvements in typography and illustration, and maintained the high reputation of their publications for current interest without sacrificing literary excellence. Indeed, in literary merit "Harper's Magazine" never ranked so high as it does now. The fact that the Messrs. Harper are reported to have just purchased a new story by Du Maurier for \$50,000 shows how ready they are to expend money in the effort to distance competition. The "Round Table" has special features of interest not found in any other child's paper, such as a stamp department, a camera department, a record of school boy sports, bicycling and training hints. In "Harper's Magazine" for December we have the first chapters of a new novel, "Briseis," by William Black, illustrated by Smedley; a comedy called "A Previous Engagement," by Howells; short stories by Brander Matthews, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Thomas Wharton and Katherine S. Macquoid, a continuation of Poultney Bigelow's interesting history of "The German Struggle for Liberty," "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc," by John Hay (if its anonymous writer be John Hay). There is also an interesting story by Caspar W. Whitney (the first of a series) of his journey of 2,600 miles on snowshoes from the Canadian Pacific Railroad to the frozen regions of the "Barren Grounds." Eighty illustrations by leading artists illuminate this number of "Harper's," which is certainly one of the very handsomest, as it is one of the most readable of the monthlies.

Both the line and staff of the Navy have now decided upon the legislation they desire to have enacted at the coming Congress and are in readiness for the battle which will begin on Monday next with the commencement of the session. What many of the line officers want is set forth in a resolution adopted at a meeting of these officers on Saturday night. The officers of the Corps of Engineers have also settled upon the character of the legislation they hope to see enacted. From the way matters appear at the present time there promises to be more harmony among line and staff officers during the coming session to get the legislation each wants. The most important feature of engineer legislation desired is that for an increase of the corps. Engr.-in-Chief Melville is heartily desirous of securing an effective body of engineers and believes that this can only be accomplished by having a sufficient number to prevent overwork. There are now only 170 engineer officers in the Navy, and this number is not sufficient in the opinion of the Engineer-in-Chief, to meet the needs of the service. The total strength of the corps allowed by law is 193 officers. Engr.-in-Chief Melville believes this number should be increased to 300, 15 of whom should be Chief Engineers, with the rank of Captain; 20 Chief Engineers, with the rank of Commanders; 50 Chief Engineers, with the ranks of Lieut. Commanders; 100 Passed Assistant Engineers, with the rank of Lieutenants, and 115 Assistant Engineers, with the rank of Lieutenants, junior grade, and Ensigns. The Engineer-in-Chief also thinks that the rank of Lieutenant for Chief Engineers should not be allowed. The lowest relative rank in this corps should be Lieutenant Commander. The Corps of Engineers is still a unit in its desire to obtain positive rank, with military titles. It is contended by line officers that if the Engineers are given positive rank they should receive the pay of the latter officers. To meet this contention and to settle all questions regarding pay, the officers of the Corps of Engineers have gotten up a novel proposition. The plan is to make an officer's pay dependent upon length of service. That is, let every officer entering the service start in with \$1,200 and for each succeeding year add \$100 to his pay. In some cases this would materially increase the pay of officers and those who would only be injuriously affected would be the staff officers who recently entered the service and who started in with \$1,700. In case line officers are successful in getting through their bill, in which a provision is contained abolishing the grade of Commodore, Engineer officers will ask for legislation providing that the Chief of their corps shall have the rank of Rear Admiral. The Engineer officers also intend to ask Congress to enact legislation permitting the President to appoint four Engineer cadets-at-large each year and to permit the graduates of engineering courses at the principal colleges of the country to compete with Naval Academy graduates for appointment in the Corps of Engineers.



The Harvey Steel Company of Great Britain announce a final dividend of 8 per cent. for the financial year ended September last; £20,000 is carried forward to reserve, and £6,000 forward.

A recent fire at Vancouver Barracks was fortunately extinguished without much damage. The "Independent" says: "It was a close call for the offices of the Department of the Columbia, as the structure is of wood and would in a short time have been one mass of flames."

The Ordnance Bureau is particularly well pleased with the performance of smokeless powder in 3-pdr. shells, which have been stored away for a year. These shells were fired at Newport a few days ago, and the powder was found to give entirely satisfactory results, the velocity being 2,050 f. s., and the pressure being less than 15 tons.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" corrects its gloomy statement concerning the defenses of Esquimaux, and now says: "We now learn that, as we assumed, the writer was laying on dark colors to an extent which the facts will not warrant. Instead of one small fort three separate forts are being constructed at Esquimaux, armed with medium breech-loading guns of quite sufficient power to keep out any hostile cruisers. More than this would be altogether unnecessary."

The Army Medical School began its session on the 18th inst. with eight officers taking the course. Col. C. H. Alden delivered the opening lecture on "Duties of Medical Officers," and he will speak on this subject on every Monday during the continuation of the course. Lieut. Col. William H. Forward will deliver lectures every Tuesday on "Military Surgery," Maj. D. L. Huntington on "Military Medicine," alternate Wednesdays, and Maj. Charles Smart on "Military Hygiene" on Thursdays.

The distribution of the volumes of the new Army Regulations was commenced by Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, in charge of the War Department Library, on Nov. 18. Under orders from the Secretary only officers of and above the rank of Lieutenant Colonel will be supplied with these publications. This restriction is due to the limited number of copies which the law permits to be printed. As a result, there is considerable dissatisfaction among officers below the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The postal receipts of New York City for the month of October, 1895, \$711,602, were 55 per cent. more than those of any other city in the United States, and combined with those of Brooklyn, as they should be for comparison, 76 per cent. more. The next in order was Chicago with \$459,352, and then comes Philadelphia, with \$258,914. The receipts of Chicago and Philadelphia combined were \$6,664 more than those of New York. Those of Chicago and Boston (\$250,581) combined were \$1,669 less than New York.

Two more rapid-fire guns of 12 centimeter caliber will have to be tested before this competition is concluded at the Fort Hancock Proving Ground. These are the Canet and Dashiell guns. The report on the trial of the Driggs-Schroeder rapid-fire guns has been received at the Department, and it states that the weapon is "simple, safe and efficient." The authorities are very much pleased with the results obtained from the Driggs gun. It did exceptionally well and stands an excellent show of being selected as the type of rapid-fire gun for the Army.

The English ordnance factories are subjected to severe criticisms in the service papers, and a correspondent of the "United Service" asserts that they have thrown away half a million dollars on chilled projectiles. This, we are told, "is only a trifle as compared with the large sums which have been wasted upon altering tubing, projecting cast-iron guns, and making several other changes; but the worst is that after this large expenditure upon varieties of guns, all requiring different patterns of projectiles and powder charges, these costly blunders have merely resulted in arming British ships with a mixture of inferior ordnance."

The present day of simplification of military tactics and drills recalls the remonstrance addressed by Lord Cardigan to Gen. Sir James Scarlett, his adjutant, on a committee appointed about forty years ago to bring into harmony with utility and common sense the then prescribed evolutions in the British Army which were so fanciful as to suggest a circus show, and so complicated that the binomial theorem might be accounted comparatively simple. Said the light cavalry hero to the heavy cavalry ditto: "If you don't take care what you are about, you will simplify cavalry movements to such a degree that any fool will be able to drill a regiment."

Chas. Heywood, Col. commandant Marine Corps, in his annual report, asks for new barracks at Port Royal, Newport, R. I., and Sitka, Alaska, at League Island, and additional ground is needed at Newport for outbuildings. Five hundred additional men should be appropriated for. The new Navy calls for additional men to man the ships and the need for the men increases day by day. Three hundred men are needed on shore and 450 more for the ships. The value and need of marines was shown in the recent war between China and Japan. Desertions have been materially reduced during the last year. Progress has been made with the school of application during the year.

There is no immediate probability of an Inspector General being assigned to duty in the North Atlantic Division. Brig. Gen. Breckinridge, Inspector General, has suggested that the work in this division be done from Washington, and it is probable that this suggestion will be adopted. The annual inspection of posts is about completed in all the divisions, with the exception of the South Atlantic. Col. George H. Burton is back in San Francisco after his work in inspecting the posts of his division. Lieut. Col. Henry W. Lawton is practically through, as are others of the Inspectors General. Maj. J. P. Sanger has been at Tampa, Fla. The next inspection will be an inspection of the accounts of the officers of the Departments.

Acting Secretary McAdoo has appointed a court of inquiry consisting of Comdr. Washburn Maynard, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Wainwright and Lieut. W. W. Kimball, with Ensign W. J. Terhune as recorder, to investigate charges of hazing at the Washington Navy Yard. The present class of men under instruction in gunnery at that point is composed of twenty-nine white men and four negroes, and the whites have been making a de-

termined effort to have the negroes request to be assigned back to general service. They commenced with socially ostracizing them, and finding that this failed of its purpose, began hurling Indian clubs at them, ducking them in the river, and throwing the contents of their cuspidors in their beds and on their clothing.

The New York Commandery of the M. O. Loyal Legion will meet at Delmonico's Wednesday evening, Dec. 4, when the following candidates for membership will be balloted for first class: Capt. J. E. Briggs, William B. Mason, H. H. Mott, C. E. W. P. Von Leliwa and D. F. Wright, U. S. V.; Asst. Surg. H. T. Hauks, J. E. Janvrin, Ezra Woodruff and John Parsons, U. S. V.; Act. A. Engr. S. H. Linn, late U. S. N.; 1st Lieut. H. J. Yates, U. S. V. First class by inheritance: W. T. Hart, William Jay Schiefflin, T. M. Cheesman, Job E. Hedges, A. L. Myer (Capt. U. S. A.), E. H. Perkins, Jr. Second class: Guy A. Andrews, Jay H. Durkee, H. T. Noyes, Jr., George Perrine. A paper on "The Battles of Corinth" will be read by Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. A. The Commandery made a net gain of 31 during the quarter ending July 31 and has 1,202 members.

The Russian newspapers give prominence to a speech delivered by Maj. Gen. Gerard at the banquet given by the British members of the Pamir Delimitation Commission to their Russian colleagues on July 29 near Lake Victoria. In proposing the health of the Czar Nicholas II., the British General said: "I propose to you now to give the name of his majesty the Emperor Nicholas II. to the highest snow-clad summit which is nearest to Lake Victoria and which will henceforth serve as the boundary to the Russian possessions. I hope that the two great names of Victoria and Nicholas, united as an emblem of good understanding, will serve to indicate the path by which the welfare of mankind in this present age may be attained. Let us drink to the health of the Emperor Nicholas II."

An interesting book soon to be published is entitled "International Reminiscences of a Society Woman," by Mrs. James Mackin, widow of State Senator James Mackin, and formerly Miss Sallie Britton, a noted St. Louis belle. Writing of many a pleasant visit to West Point, the author says: "Here I have met the past and present Generals of the U. S. A. Sherman, Sheridan and Miles, Adms. Porter and Upshur. Who that has visited West Point has not brought away pleasant impressions of the superintendents happening to be in command, and of their families—Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Howard, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Merritt, and one of the professors and their families also—Prof. and Mrs. Michie, Prof. and Mrs. Bass, Prof. and Mrs. Postlethwaite, Prof. and Mrs. Larned, and Prof. and Mrs. Edgerton; and who that has known West Point but identifies it with dear Mrs. John Bigelow, who hospitably entertained every distinguished stranger that came to the military post?"

A South American paper says: "The Chileans are Germanizing their Army, and Argentina should retort by Anglicizing her Navy and putting an Englishman at its head. The Argentine Navy swept the seas under an Irishman, Adm. Brown, so there is a good precedent. We propose our gallant friend, Adm. Kennedy, another Irishman, now second in command of her Majesty's China squadron. He knows every inch of our coasts, and has a great opinion of this country. There is a slight difficulty in the way, however. There might be a row between the Navy and the Anglican Church in the Plate, owing to a little tiff the Admiral had with Bishop Stirling when last out here. They were out shooting together at Chubut, when a skunk scented the Admiral's dog most horribly. The gallant sailor used strong language, and, turning to the prelate, said, 'I try to be a good Christian and believe everything in the Bible, but you cannot make me believe that Noah took into the Ark with him such an animal as that d—d skunk.'"

Asst. Paymr. Gen. Terrell, whose report is included in that of Gen. Bliss's, suggests that the deduction of 12½ cents per month from the pay of enlisted men to maintain the Soldiers' Home, near Washington, is indefensible, and he urges that a direct appropriation be made for its support. He declares that he sees no reason why subsistence stores should be sold on credit in the Department of Texas, as has been the custom. He also refers to the failure of the Army to get its pay for last June, and suggests that for this Congress is not wholly to blame. Chief Signal Officer R. E. Thompson, of the Department of Texas, makes a report showing the officers and men under his command to be in a highly efficient state. Gen. Bliss reports that there is some danger that the Rio Grande may cut its way through into a lagoon on the Mexican side of the river and follow an old river bed leaving Fort Ringgold about three miles from water. In case this occurs, the garrison will have to depend upon well water, which it is believed can be obtained in abundance.

In their "In Memoriam" of Basil Norris, Colonel, Surgeon, U. S. A., (retired), the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion say: "He came of a martial race and traced his lineage back to Baron Norreys, who fought under William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings, and whose name appears on the Roll of Battle Abbey, A. D. 1066. Many distinguished soldiers and sailors of his ancestry won high rank in the Army and Navy of England, and relatives of his also served in the U. S. Army and Navy as commissioned officers during the War of the Revolution and of 1812. He attended Mr. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, after his attempted assassination, April 14, 1865; was medical attendant at the Executive Mansion from May, 1865, to March, 1877, including the terms of office of Presidents Andrew Jackson and Gen. U. S. Grant. He was a man of most lovable character and genial disposition, with cheery voice and pleasant manners which made him many friends and which almost compelled the recovery of his patients. In Washington, where he was so well known for many years, his death will be deeply mourned, and in the home of his later years on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, many a heart will sorrow upon learning of the death of Basil Norris."

Fifteen thousand Frenchmen were invalided in Madagascar. On Sept. 1 the director of the Medical Department reported that there were 8,000 men sick in the various hospitals. The number of deaths in the expeditionary force was 45 a day, and on Sept. 30 the total number of deaths amounted to about 4,000. The "Matin" publishes the diary of an officer who has recently returned home, showing that if the health of the troops was so deplorable, the fault lay in the first place with Gen. Metzinger, who believed that the fever was a myth. But a large part of the responsibility also rested with Gen. Duchesne, who refused to allow the surgeons to

take the prophylactic measures which they declared were indispensable. Detachments were compelled to start without medical supplies, and the commanders disregarded all hygienic precautions even in the cases of those who were already ill. Means of transport for the wounded were likewise wanting. The "Petite République" alleges that the greater part of the presents collected in France for the troops, instead of being handed to the French soldiers, have fallen into the hands of speculators. The journal declares that the food and other articles supplied by the public generosity have not been distributed, but sold to the troops at scandalously high prices.

In his annual report, Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, commanding the Department of Colorado, shows that since his last report the number of posts in his department has been reduced from 13 to 10. He reports a satisfactory condition of affairs among the Indians, saying that no serious disturbances have occurred since the last report, and that the date of writing, Aug. 25 last, there did not seem to be any occasion to anticipate further trouble on or off the reservation. The recent adjustment by the Interior Department of questions pertaining to the permanent location of the Southern Utes on lands they may take up in Southern Colorado, he says, undoubtedly will remove causes for anxiety among settlers in that region. During the year all the enlisted Indians in the department save sixteen scouts have been done away with. Gen. Wheaton gives special mention to the indefatigable efforts of Lieut. Hartman, 1st Cav., in scouting duty. The post exchanges are becoming more popular, adding to the contentment of garrisons, improving company messes and indicating the inadvisability of returning to the old post trading system. There was a marked reduction in the number of trials by court martial and inferior courts during the year. Gen. Wheaton closes his report by recommending the establishment of gymnasiums and steam laundries at posts.

In some recent torpedo manoeuvres of the French Mediterranean Reserve Squadron, two divisions of the squadron in line abreast approached one another to within a distance of 3,000 meters when the second stopped, and the ships of the first, turning eight points to port, unmasked eight torpedo boats astern of them, which were to make the attack. It was estimated that during the two and one-half minutes the vessels were under fire that a discharge of 700 small caliber projectiles could have been poured upon them. The Amiral Duperré, at a range of about 160 yards, and the Calman, at about ninety yards, were missed, but the Indomptable, at forty yards, was struck by a torpedo just before the funnels. The Richelieu and Terrible, the former making use of her Bullivant nets, were attacked by three boats by moonlight at Lavandon, the range varying between 90 yards and 160 yards. The nets of the battleship arrested the three torpedoes discharged, but the boats would have been subjected to a hail of some hundreds of projectiles. So confusing were the search lights to those on board the Orage that she signaled for these to be extinguished, since the helmsman could no longer safely direct her course. At Brégançon the Amiral Duperré, Calman and Indomptable were attacked by six torpedo boats of the mobile defence in two groups. The attack of the first group was a complete failure, not one torpedo finding its mark at short distance, and it was estimated that the boats would have been destroyed before coming within effective range. In the attack of the second group, the Indomptable was hit by a torpedo from No. 123 at eighty yards, but here again it was necessary to extinguish the search lights in order to make the navigation safe for the boats.

In his annual report J. A. Gen. Lemly of the Navy shows the necessity for a change in the law so as to authorize the use of depositions in naval courts martial. Owing to the fact that persons in the naval service have, as a rule, no permanent place of duty, it is often difficult to secure their personal attendance before a court. The act of Oct. 1, 1890, providing for the examination of Army officers for promotion, and which has been made applicable to the Marine Corps, should be extended to the Navy, so as to permit the whole question of naval promotion to be passed upon by a single board. A requirement that officers of all grades and all corps should be examined for promotion would tend to promote the efficiency of the service. Power to compel civilian witnesses to testify before courts martial is again asked for. Owing to the location of the naval prison of Boston, Mass., in the heart of the city the prison guards have been furnished with stout cudgels in place of guns. Congress should provide for the expenses incurred in examining the bonds of officers, or else require U. S. attorneys to make the examination upon the payment of a reasonable fee. Bidders for naval supplies should be allowed to deposit certified checks instead of bonds. Congress should provide for the prosecution of a person using a fac-simile of an inspecting officer's stamp. The present law is defective. It is recommended that legislation be enacted providing that the United States may at any time acquire the right to use devices covered by letters patent issued to any officer of the Navy, whether retained in his ownership or assigned to others, upon such terms and at such rate of compensation as may be determined by the Secretary of the Navy to be deemed just and equitable. A course in military law at the Naval Academy is recommended.

When Gen. Geo. G. Meade crossed the Rapidan with the Army of the Potomac in November, 1863, the troops of Gen. Lee were called to action by the following address, which appears in the "Personal Reminiscences of Gen. R. E. Lee," by Rev. J. Williams Jones, D. D., (p. 422). How very peculiar it appears in the light of subsequent experiences.

"G. O. H. Q. A. W. Va., Nov. 26, 1863. "The enemy is again advancing upon our capital and the country once more looks to this army for protection. Under the blessings of God, your valor has repelled every previous attempt, and invoking the continuance of his favor, we cheerfully commit to Him the issue of the coming conflict.

"A cruel enemy seeks to reduce our fathers and our mothers, our wives and our children to abject slavery; to strip them of their property and to drive them from their homes. Upon you these helpless ones rely to avert these terrible calamities and secure them the blessings of liberty and safety. Your past history gives them the assurance that their trust will not be in vain. Let every man remember that all he holds dear depends upon the faithful discharge of his duty, and resolve to fight, and if need be, to die in defense of a cause so sacred and worthy the name won by this army on so many bloody fields.

"(Signed.)

R. E. LEE."



Queen Victoria's right hand man and private secretary, Sir Henry Ponsonby, G. C. B., died Nov. 21, at Osborne Cottage, Cowes, Isle of Wight, aged seventy.

Information has reached the War Department that Capt. William A. Glassford has completed the balloon which he commenced some months ago, and now wants a shed in which to keep it. The Quartermaster General has been requested to build such a structure for the accommodation of the airship.

The Ordnance Department of the Navy expects to make a shipment of the 13-inch guns and mounts to the battleship Massachusetts on the 15th of December. The work on this vessel and the Oregon is being rapidly pushed to completion. The Oregon, it is expected, will be completed the latter part of February if the present rate of progress continues, and may go into commission in the spring provided there is a sufficient number of men available to compose her crew.

The following letter relating to "Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign," a book published some months ago by A. C. McClurg & Co., of Chicago, and written by Lieut. H. H. Sargent, of our Army, was received lately by the publishers from Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief of the English Army:

"Royal Dockyard, Chatham, Oct. 18, 1895.  
"I have been reading Lieut. Sargent's book on Napoleon's first Italian campaign all the morning and was much interested. I hope it may be studied closely by all our young officers, for it is easily understood and tells its own story. May I ask you to kindly thank Mr. Sargent for his kindness in sending me a copy. I remain, very truly yours,  
Wolseley."

Forty-five pounds of old blasting powder were used to blow up a temporary earthwork at Willets Point, used in the field fortification drill. If the powder was old it was lively; the explosion proved an unexpected success. With the smoke there arose a dense shower of huge stones which sped through the air with terrific velocity. Stones weighing ten pounds were carried 300 feet, and some of the smaller ones landed on the roofs of the officers' quarters, 500 feet distant. The work was a large earthen bulwark, 50 feet long, 15 feet high, and about 20 feet thick. Under this the usual magazine was built. Several hundred feet away they began an approach on the fort by means of trenches run in the usual zigzag course toward the fort, keeping the men at work constantly protected against fire from the fort. A shaft 16 feet deep was then sunk, and a tunnel leading under the fort dug.

Lieut. Charles Meller, 11th Inf., in his recent excellent article on "Recruiting and Training of the Company," to which we have before referred, says: "Subordinates stripped of all control and responsibility grow indifferent, indecisive and uncertain, and lose interest in their duties. Instead of being trained to self-reliance, force, promptitude and vigor in the performance of their duties, they become hesitating and ineffective. In no army do we find as much delegation of authority and responsibility as in the German, and how far reaching the consequences of that delegation of responsibility are to which he owes his authority, many a German himself is hardly conscious. Delegation of responsibility is the keynote of efficiency—centralization of authority is just as certain a product of peace time as decentralization is of war." These are propositions in the nature of axioms.

Mr. George H. Abbott, formerly post trader at Forts Quitman and Davis, Tex., died Sept. 29, 1895, at Greenwood, Miss., where he had recently made his home. Mr. Abbott was well and favorably known to that portion of the Army which has served in Western Texas during the period since the early seventies. He was a brother-in-law of Lieut. Col. Van Valzah, 24th Inf., and Capt. Hunt and Lieut. McDonald, 10th Cav. Mr. Abbott served during the war as a commissioned officer in the volunteer service and for a number of years afterward was employed in the Government revenue service on the Mexican frontier before engaging in the post trader's business. Being of a sociable and generous disposition, with pleasing manners, he possessed many charming traits of character which won for him a host of friends in the service and out of it, who will deeply regret to hear of his untimely death.

In the case of a private of the Hospital Corps, recently tried for desertion, the reviewing authority, Gen. Bliss says: "The finding to which the court came seems to have been largely based on the evidence of a citizen witness, who testified that, with knowledge of the status of the accused, he offered to furnish him money to enable him to escape arrest by leaving San Antonio, but that he, the accused, did not accept it. Aiding and abetting, the deserter is a crime under the provisions of Section 5455, R. S. Had the accused been convicted as charged it would have been possible to bring the conduct of this witness to the attention of the Federal Grand Jury. The acquittal upon the graver charge, and the finding of guilty of absence without leave merely, is not concurred in by the Reviewing Authority. D. Tex., Nov. 16.)

The extreme cheapness of military titles a few years after the war is well illustrated by a story that was told at a recent campfire. The narrator said in the year 1870 he was traveling through a certain populous country district and stopped to converse with a farmer who had a considerable number of men at work in his hay fields. "Most of these men are old soldiers," said the farmer. "Indeed! Are any of them officers?" "Two of 'em. One of 'em there was a private, and that fellow beyond was a corporal, and that man away over in the corner was a colonel!" "Indeed! Are they good men?" "Well," said the farmer, "that private's a first-class man, and the corporal's pretty good, too." "But how about the major and the colonel?" "The major's no-so," said the farmer, "I ain't a-going to say a word about a man who was a colonel in the war, but I've made up my mind to one thing—I ain't a-going to hire any brigadier-generals!"—Youth's Companion.

In an interview with Lieut. Gen. Schofield, appearing in the New York "World," we are told that the General expects to devote considerable time in the near future to the completion of the book upon which he has been at work for some time. "It is not exactly an autobiography," he said, "although I have been for years engaged in the compilation of matter detailing my recollections of men with whom I have been associated and events with which I have been connected, a narrative which I shall either publish myself or leave in proper shape for historians. The idea of writing the

book came to me during the war. It was near the close of the campaign which culminated in the fall of Atlanta that Gen. Sherman, myself and several other officers were sitting talking together one evening, when I remarked, 'I believe when I get time I will write a detailed history of this campaign for the benefit of military students. It has certainly been a remarkable one.' 'I wish you would,' said Gen. Sherman, 'and when you get ready to undertake the work, I will place at your disposal all my data and private papers.' All portions of my work have been prepared with a view to benefiting students. We have in our literature no text-books whatever of this character, and they are badly needed. On the other hand, almost all the European nations are well supplied. Continental works are of very little use in America. Here, where we must depend for our safety on an army constituted of citizen volunteers, the very conditions are different."

The New York "Times" reports that the Military Cyclists of Washington, D. C., will run a relay race to New York next Sunday, to demonstrate the value of the bicycle in carrying dispatches in even time. These plans have the approval of Gen. Miles and Gen. Ordway, of the District Militia. Two men will ride in each relay, and local wheelmen along the route will show the way and incidentally set the pace. No attempt will be made to create record figures, but a fair rate of speed will be maintained whenever the conditions are favorable. All the relay riders will be members of the Military Cyclists. There will be ten relays of from seventeen to thirty-five miles each, viz., Washington to Columbia, to Baltimore, to Belair, to Hayre de Grace, to Glasgow, to Trenton, to New Brunswick, to New York.

The riders will be Capt. S. H. Wiggins, Lieut. Frank Libbey, Sergts. H. K. Gibson, Arthur Bennett and R. P. Durfee; Corps. A. Alexander, Pvt. Harry Gaither, W. R. Moulden, R. H. Atkinson, Fred Franz, Robert Campbell, Eugene Riva, Theodore Michael, F. M. Willis, Joseph De Silver, George Frech, J. V. Tierney, George Pryor, Bert Pitkin and Ball. Capt. Staubach, who is in command of the 8th Battn. Bicycle Co., N. G. S. N. Y., will pilot the relay men over the last section of the route, from New Brunswick. The following time schedule will be adhered to as closely as possible: Leave Washington Dec. 1, 1895, at 7 o'clock A. M.; Columbia, 10 o'clock A. M.; Baltimore, 12 noon; Belair, 2 o'clock P. M.; Hayre de Grace at 4 o'clock A. M.; Glasgow at 6 P. M.; Wilmington, 7:30 P. M.; Philadelphia at 9:30 P. M.; Trenton, midnight; leave New Brunswick at 3 A. M., Dec. 2; arrive at New York 6 A. M., Dec. 2.

Under the able management of Lieut. Charles Kutz, C. E., U. S. A., the football eleven of Willets Point have developed into a very strong team, as their visitors from West Point learned to their cost on Saturday last, Nov. 23. Two 20-minute halves were played between Willets Point and the West Point teams and the home team added another to its long list of victories. It scored 48 points. The West Point team put up a strong fight, but did not score. The line-up follows:

Engineers.	Positions.	West Point Co. E.
Hoyt.....	Left end.....	J. W. Murray (Capt.)
T. Sullivan.....	Left tackle.....	W. E. Gee
Pearl.....	Left guard.....	H. Porter
Kearns.....	Center.....	J. L. Murray
Ryan.....	Right guard.....	Bryce
Regan.....	Right tackle.....	Goets
P. Sullivan.....	Right end.....	Dwyer
McDonough.....	Quarter back.....	Robbins and

Colbert..... Left half back..... Kambell  
Walsh..... Right half back..... Gordon  
Corcoran (Capt.)..... Full back..... Sullivan

In five games last year the Willets Point team was only scored against once, West Point making five to their 66. In seven games thus far this year they were beaten once by the Entre Nous Athletic Association, of Paterson, N. J. (6 to 12), and tied with the Seton Hall College team. Of last year's team Lieut. Kutz broke his ankle in a fall while at practice last season, Lieut. Morrow was transferred to West Point, Private Schaeff was seriously injured early in the season and is not yet able to play, and Ryan and Pfeiff took their discharges.

Speaking of Canadian claims on the Alaska boundary, Arthur K. Delaney, U. S. Circuit Court Judge of Alaska, and formerly Collector of the Port of Sitka, says: "If successful in her claims, it is obvious that the English will control the key to a large proportion of the most valuable territory of the United States. In acquiring the entrance to Chitkat pass and trail, England would get the only known way of reaching the gold fields, except by Behring Sea, and of entering the Yukon River at its mouth and ascending it, as it is a distance of 2,500 miles to Forty Mile Creek and Circle City, now the principal camps in the Yukon basin. Aside from this, England would establish a Custom House at Pyramid harbor for the Yukon trade. She would also supplant with English vessels the vast commerce now being carried on by us. As a consequence, the United States would lose the extensive trade it now has with that section, as well as the transportation business carried on in American bottoms." From Demorara, British Guiana, a correspondent of the New York "Sun" writes: "The people here consider the Monroe doctrine nonsense and sheer impertinence. They say that it is the statement of a single statesman who, in a moment of patriotic exaltation, declared that American policy must be one of neither entangling in the broils of Europe nor suffering other powers to interfere with the broils of the New World. This, they say, has nothing to do with the present case, when England's rights are apparent and just. This is the kind of talk that I have heard here, and from representative men. One merchant expressed the general opinion in this way: 'It is time to remind Brother Jonathan that he was once our subject and that England makes the laws for all Europe and for the civilized world. It is time to call down the United States.'"

The captain and left end of the Naval Academy football team this year is Edw. McCauley, Jr.; Williams, left half back is an Indian; Thomas J. Craven, right end, is from California; Marshall, center, from Texas; John Halligan, Jr., left guard, from Boston; Henry Swift Kimball, left half back, is from Massachusetts; Henry Clay Mustin, quarter back, from Philadelphia; Kenneth Lloyd Petersen, right tackle, from Michigan; Kenneth Gallehar Castleman, left tackle, from Louisville, Ky.; Arthur St. C. Smith, Jr., right guard, from Cedar Rapids, Ia.; James Buchanan Henry, Jr., full back, from Brooklyn, N. Y. Charles Longstreet Poor, manager of the football team, is equally known as a student and athlete. Cadet Poor ranks No. 3 in scholarship and discipline. McCauley is a good captain and all round man. Williams has a medal for throwing baseball and is a hard line hitter. Craven is a strong and fast player and

a sure tackle, as well as an excellent scholar. Halligan is an aggressive player and sure to make yards when most needed. Kimball scored the touchdown against West Point in 1893. Mustin is one of the best boxers, wrestlers and fencers in the Academy, and stands No. 1 in mechanical drawing. Castleman, who is the youngest man in the graduating class, has won medals for place kick for goals and for long distance punt. He rowed in the crew of 1895, and is a fine equestrian. He is a strong man in the line and a good ground gainer. He breaks through unusually often, and blocks many a kick, and makes lots of tackles behind the line. Smith, Jr., though a comparatively new man, and light for his position, is unusually strong and well developed, and has held his own against the larger and more experienced players. Henry, Jr., at a competition two years ago, won a silver medal for the longest punt. For these facts we are indebted to the New York "Times."

#### NEWPORT, R. I.

The Newport Artillery Co. on Nov. 21 produced the play of "Evangeline" at the Opera-House with great success. This company commenced their indoor rifle practice Nov. 13. Asst. Engr. W. W. Brush, U. S. N., left Newport Nov. 20 for his new station, Seattle, where he is to superintend the construction of the engines of a torpedo boat. Mr. Bush leaves many friends here who regret his departure.

Hon. Melville Bull, M. C., has been the recipient of many courtesies of late, having been given several banquets, a serenade by the 2d Art. Band, U. S. A., and a public reception, preceded by a complimentary parade of the Newport Art. Co., Co. B, 2d Regt., and the Naval Reserve, on Nov. 26.

Lieut. Hugh L. Willoughby, Naval Reserve, has left for the South on his usual leave.

Contractor Dowling has commenced work upon the commanding officer's residence at the Training Station.

Nov. 19 the United Train of Artillery of Providence celebrated the reopening of their armory by a parade and banquet. The parade was one of the most successful the command have made under Col. Arnold, the marching being excellent and ranks full. Following the parade was the banquet. There were present many distinguished officers and statesmen. Among a few may be mentioned Adj. Gen. Dyer Rim, retired; Q. M. Gen. C. R. Dennis, Gen. Hunter C. White, Col. Stevens, Bristol Art.; Maj. Herbert Bliss, Newport Art. Co.; Col. Giles, Worcester Continentals; Col. D. M. Thompson, Col. Van Slyck, Col. E. C. Danfield, Capt. Barker, Brig. Gen. Thomas Chase, ex-Congressman Spooner and many others. Revere's full band rendered the music for the occasion.

Ord. Sergt. Thomas H. Lawton, of the Newport Art. Co., claims to be the oldest soldier in the State in the time of service with one exception—Gen. Charles R. Dennis, who entered the military in 1850. Sergt. Lawton entered the company April, 1890. He can look back upon his military career with a great deal of pride. The company should show in a more substantial manner their appreciation of Sergt. Lawton by paying him a sufficient salary to give him his entire time to their property.

#### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Twelve general prisoners arrived on the 18th under charge of Lieut. Atkinson, 6th Inf. They will be employed in clearing ground for a drill field and in building roads. Col. Atkinson, grandfather of Lieut. Atkinson, was the first officer at Jefferson Barracks. A hop and progressive euchre party was held last week and a number of dinner parties. There were visitors from St. Louis. The weekly regimental road exercises are kept up, the last being fifteen miles in two hours. One to St. Louis of about twenty-five miles will take place soon. The command will leave about 9 A. M. and return for dinner at 1 P. M. Horses and men are thus hardened, in addition to daily drills, and affords as well a knowledge of the country. The Loyal Legion intend giving a military reception next month in St. Louis in honor of the military men of Jefferson Barracks.

The editor of the Steelville, Mo. "Mirror" has had his soul stirred within him by a visit to Jefferson Barracks in company with the ten Republican Congressmen from Missouri. He says: "The military reservation is a fine one and the location all that could be desired. The present condition of the barracks are, however, a disgrace to the Government. The visit was made in the midst of a rain storm, and the first matter to attract attention was a long string of horses picketed on the grounds, exposed to the weather. Two troops of United States cavalry are stationed here, and the horses have no stable room and are exposed to the winter weather. An appropriation was made to erect stables for the officers' horses, and this was done, but Gen. Bachelder, the Q. M. G., had them built in the centre of a slough or basin, that in wet weather is filled with water. Marks on the sides of the stables shows where the water has stood a foot deep in the stalls. Another stupid piece of business shows the utter incompetency of the officer, who directed such a performance is the fact that the floor of the stalls are of stone concrete, and here the poor animals are compelled to stand to their utter discomfort and the destruction of their feet. The condition of the horses prepared the visitors for almost anything, but not for the astounding fact discovered a few minutes later, that the quarters of the men are in the same old structures built in 1824, unhealthy and actually rotting to the ground. The pillars supporting the porches and stairways were so rotten that an umbrella point could be thrust into them two inches. Beneath the buildings are long underground cellars, the ceilings of which are not more than three feet above the ground, and here in these damp and unhealthy caves the families of the non-commissioned officers live. The roofs of the quarters are rotten, the glass broken, and altogether the place is woefully out of repair. The post is now in command of Gen. Henry, an officer who evidently thoroughly knows his business, and would see that the appropriation was well expended. After an inspection of the barracks, the party was conducted to the officers' club room and pleasantly entertained for an hour. The Commandant in not only a pleasant and intelligent officer himself, but has under him a fine body of men and a bright, soldierly and competent set of officers. Graduates of the best military school in the world, they have evidently well improved their opportunities, and are bright in conversation, graceful in manner, polished in address and genial entertainers."



## PERSONALS.

Lieut. A. C. Merillat, 8th Cav., on leave, is visiting at 1927 Calumet avenue, Chicago.

Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, 6th Cav., is spending the winter at Port Norfolk, Va.

Capt. J. W. Pullman, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Monroe Nov. 26 from a short leave.

Lieut. H. L. Bailey, 21st Inf., on leave until Jan. 24 next, is visiting at Burlington, Kan.

Maj. H. M. Cronkhite, U. S. A., and Mrs. Cronkhite will spend the winter in Florence, Italy.

Capt. H. L. Haskell, 12th Inf., on leave, is quartered at the Buckingham Hotel, New York City.

Maj. C. R. Barnett, U. S. A., and family will spend a portion of the winter at Carlsbad, Germany.

Gen. W. P. Carlin, U. S. A., who is in excellent health, reached his sixty-sixth birthday Nov. 24.

Lieut. L. B. Simonds, 8th Inf., recently appointed, is due at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., about Dec. 10.

Lieut. T. C. Patterson, U. S. A., is at present abroad, his address being Hotel de la Poste, Paris, France.

Lieut. W. Chase, 20th Inf., left Fort Leavenworth Nov. 20 for the East and is due at Willets Point Dec. 1.

The latest address of Lieut. A. D. Nickerson, 17th Inf., on leave abroad, is Hotel Victoria, London, England.

Lieut. D. W. Ryther, 2d Inf., recently appointed and lately visiting in New York, is due at Fort Omaha about Dec. 10.

Capt. Henry P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav., left Fort Myer, Va., this week to spend Thanksgiving with friends in Brooklyn.

Capt. J. McA. Webster, 22d Inf., on six months' leave since Aug. 10 last, is a recent guest at the Leland Hotel, Chicago.

Lieut. E. L. Butts, 21st Inf., left Atlanta, Ga., this week for Newport, Ky., to report for temporary duty at Fort Thomas.

Maj. W. S. McCaskey, 20th Inf., and Mrs. McCaskey have left Fort Leavenworth to spend the winter on the Pacific Coast.

Lieut. F. W. Coe, 1st Art., on duty at Fort Monroe, is to be married Dec. 18 to Miss Anne D. Chamberlaine, of Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. J. deL. Lafitte, 8th Inf., on leave from Oct. 30 last for three months, is visiting at 115 Quincy street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Capt. George H. Roach, 17th Inf., is spending the winter at Jefferson City, Mo., where he is on duty with the National Guard of that State.

Capt. G. A. Drew, 3d Cav., who is spending the winter at Highland Park, Ill., will not resume duty, as he will be retired for age on March 15 next.

Lieut. G. C. Saffarans, 6th Inf., and bride, lately in New York and at West Point, are expected to rejoin at Fort Thomas, Ky., about Dec. 10 or 12.

Lieut. W. H. Chatfield, 5th Inf., is in charge at present of the recruiting department at the camp of U. S. troops on the Exposition Grounds, Atlanta, Ga.

Capt. P. M. Thorne, 22d Inf., on leave, is spending a portion of the winter at Rochester, N. Y., with quarters at the Jenkinson, 102 Spring street, in that city.

Miss Miles, daughter of Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, attended the hop given at Governors Island on the evening of Nov. 22. It was a very pleasant occasion.

Capt. H. Sweeney, U. S. A., residing in San Diego, Cal., reached his sixty-fourth birthday Nov. 26 and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

Capt. C. B. Schofield, 2d Cav., on leave since he relinquished duty as A. D. C. to his brother, the Lieutenant General, is at the Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. H. G. Hambright, 22d Inf., who has been visiting at London, Tenn., since early in October last, was expected to rejoin at Fort Yates the latter part of this week.

Capt. M. W. Day, 9th Cav., under recent orders changes base from Fort Robinson, Neb., to Fort Duchesne, Utah, and so does Lieut. H. L. T. Cavanaugh, 9th Cav.

Mrs. Best, wife of Col. C. L. Best, U. S. A., will render two piano solos at a musicale to be given Dec. 11 at the Waldorf, New York, for the benefit of the Eighth Ward Mission.

Lieut. S. C. Hazzard, 1st Art., who has been acting as organist in the cadet chapel, West Point, for some time past, is to be congratulated for not only his kindness but his musical ability.

Lieut. Edward Taylor, 12th Inf., was married Nov. 20 at St. Louis, to Miss Laura Balmer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Balmer, of that city. The married couple go to Fort Niobrara, Neb.

Miss Bessie Howard, daughter of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, who is stopping at present with relatives at Newark, N. J., is a recent visitor to Governors Island, where she has many warm friends.

Light Bat. K, 1st Art., Capt. J. W. Dillenback, commanding, and the Old Guard of New York, did full honor, on Nov. 25, to the 112th anniversary of the evacuation of the city of New York by the British forces.

Mrs. A. A. Wilson, of Washington, D. C., gave a luncheon of ten covers Nov. 23 in honor of Mrs. Lamont, wife of the Secretary of War. The guests were Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. N. A. Miles, Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Lieber, Mrs. Gilmore, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Brown.

The proposition before Parliament to increase the Duke of Cambridge's pay on the retired list is, writes the London correspondent of the New York "Times," the darling whim of an aged sovereign who will probably not ask many more favors of Parliament or of any other human institution. Thus, though the Duke draws some \$70,000 a year from the Treasury and is a rich man besides, his extra allowance will possibly go through without remonstrance.

Among the war relics collected by the veterans of the war residing in and near Hartford, Conn., are the sword and hat of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, killed at Wilson's Creek in 1862, presented to the State and deposited by vote of the Legislature, in the Connecticut Historical Society rooms. The battle sword of Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick, killed at Spottsylvania May 19, 1864. The sword of Gen. Robert O. Tyler and of Comdr. George W. Rodgers, U. S. N. Commander Rodgers was killed in the attack on Fort Sumter Aug. 17, 1863. The battle sword of Gen. Israel Putnam, Gov. Jonathan Trumbull and Gen. Ichabod Wadsworth. The sword that belonged to Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., while he was Secretary to Washington, and many others.

Gen. W. W. Averell, U. S. A., is a recent guest at the Astor House, New York City.

Lieut. Lotus Niles, 2d Art., on leave from Fort Adams, R. I., is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. H. W. Howgate is now in the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., serving his eight-years' sentence.

Chaplain W. H. Scott, U. S. A., on six months' sick leave, is located at 711 Jones street, San Francisco.

Capt. J. S. Bishop, 13th Inf., rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., Nov. 26, from a pleasant visit to Buffalo.

Lieut. Marcus B. Stokes, 10th Inf., on a three months' leave, is visiting at Early Branch, South Carolina.

Lieut. C. R. Edwards, 23d Inf., lately in Washington, D. C., has now joined his regiment at Fort Clark, Tex.

Lieut. G. L. Anderson, 4th Art., of Fort Monroe, visited in New York and at Governors Island this week.

Capt. S. McConihe, 14th Inf., on sick leave, is located at the Westminster Hotel, New York City, for the winter.

Maj. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., left Fort Monroe, Va., this week to spend Thanksgiving and will return next week.

The present address of Col. R. P. Hughes, Inspr. Gen., is care Richard Louis Sprague, U. S. Consul, Gibraltar, Spain.

Col. A. T. Smith, 13th Inf., rejoined at Fort Niagara Nov. 26 from a brief but pleasant visit to Fort Porter, N. Y.

Gen. Absalom Baird is to spend a portion of the winter at Fort Leavenworth with his son, Capt. William Baird, 6th Cav.

Capt. C. E. Nordstrom, 10th Cav., on leave until Feb. 1 next, is located at 1528 I street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Casey, U. S. A., is one of the Board of Consulting Engineers on the improvement of the dock front of New York.

Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, 3d Art., a recent arrival at Key West Barracks, Fla., has taken charge of the Q. M. and Commissary Departments at that post.

Lieut. J. Y. M. Blunt, 5th Cav., lately relieved from duty in the Military Information Division, is on leave, with quarters at the Richmond, Washington, D. C.

Fort Thomas, Ky., had a field day Nov. 20, it being devoted to field sports and athletic contests under the supervision of Lieuts. W. C. Bennett and H. H. Bandholtz, 6th Inf.

Capt. L. A. Craig, 6th Cav., in command of two troops from Fort Myer, acted as escort at the funeral in Washington, Nov. 22, of Senor Thedim, the late Minister from Portugal.

The present address of Colonel J. H. Gilman, U. S. A., who, with his family, is to spend the winter abroad, is care Col. T. Wilson, Army Building, 39 Whitehall street, New York.

Capt. W. B. Reynolds, 14th Inf., a recent arrival at Fort Leavenworth, has been assigned as Assistant Instructor in department of infantry at the Infantry and Cavalry School.

The marriage of Lieut. Harry C. Benson, 4th Cav., stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, to Miss Mary Frances Breeze, was to take place at Grace Church in that city on Nov. 27.

Lieut. J. B. Goe, 13th Inf., who recently rejoined at Governors Island from leave, left again this week for Fort Leavenworth to be examined for promotion. He is now the senior 1st Lieutenant of his regiment.

Maj. Charles E. Kilbourne, Paymr. U. S. A., has moved his office from Walla Walla to Portland, Ore., and under recent orders will pay the troops at Vancouver Barracks and Fort Canby in person, but at the other posts in the Department of the Columbia by check or currency.

The fourteenth annual banquet in commemoration of the institution of the Commandery of the District of Columbia will be given at the Arlington on the evening of Feb. 12, 1896, the eighty-seventh anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

Among candidates for membership in the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion to be voted for at the meeting of Dec. 4 are Gen. William Price Craighill, Chief of Engrs., U. S. A., and Capt. John Pitcher, U. S. A. (by inheritance).

By the retirement of Lieut. Col. J. R. Gibson, Med. Dept., another vacancy has been created for candidates who recently passed examinations for commissions as Assistant Surgeons. The entire class will be accommodated when Maj. Vickery retires next month.

Lieut. E. T. Wilson, 3d Art., was highly complimented by Judge Corbett, of St. Augustine, recently on his excellent presentment of the cases of certain soldiers before a local court. Lieut. Wilson is a member of the Ohio bar and learned in civil jurisprudence.

Several staff departments are now engaged in preparation of their manuals in connection with new Army regulations. Lieut. A. Murray, 1st Art., stationed at Fort Wadsworth, has, under the general supervision of Gen. Lieber, practically completed the manual for courts martial.

The troops at Fort Leavenworth made a practice march last week and, says the "Times," passing the Soldiers' Home, Gen. Breckinridge, Inspr. Gen., reviewing the troops as they marched past the headquarters of Gov. Smith. The General said he never saw troops look finer in his life.

Quite a gain in officers has been made at this post lately, says a Fort Sherman correspondent. Capt. Mason has returned from recruiting service and been assigned to Co. A, Lieut. McQuiston joined recently from the torpedo school at Willets Point and Lieut. Switzer from the infantry and cavalry school. Capt. Robinson will return from leave about Dec. 4, and Lieut. Jarvis will bring a bride with him from Virginia about Dec. 15.

Gen. Longstreet and Gen. Fairfax were last week the guests of Mrs. Ayres at Alexandria, Va. Gen. Longstreet's history of the war will be out in a few weeks, to be bought by subscription, and should be in the hands of every Army officer. The Washington "Post" says: "Mrs. Ayres, the wife of Capt. Charles G. Ayres, of the 10th Cav., now on duty with his regiment in the West, has established herself in a charming house in Alexandria, 913 Prince street, to avail herself of better school facilities for her two children. As Miss Elizabeth Lindsay Fairfax, the daughter of Longstreet's 'fighting Adjutant General,' Mrs. Ayres was a general favorite in society here. Capt. Ayres' collection of Indian pottery, musical instruments, ornaments, weapons, basketwork, and blankets which he has been twenty years collecting, is one of the finest in the world."

Gen. Eli Long, U. S. A., is pleasantly located at Bluff Point, N. Y.

Lieut. F. T. Meriwether, U. S. A., is spending the winter at Asheville, N. C.

Lieut. J. J. Meyler, C. E., and family are quartered at the Valencia, St. Augustine, Fla.

Lieut. M. K. Barroll, 1st Art., left Fort Schuyler, Nov. 24 on leave to rejoin about Dec. 4.

Lieut. H. S. Whipple, 7th Cav., and family are located for the winter at 1501 Fourth avenue, Louisville, Ky.

The marriage in Omaha Dec. 4 of Lieut. J. M. Arrasmith, 2d Inf., to Miss Nelson Patrick Hughes, will be quite a society event.

Lieut. D. P. Cordray, 17th Inf., was called from Columbus Barracks, O., to his home this week by the serious illness of his father.

Inspr. Gen. J. P. Sanger, U. S. A., is a recent guest at the Valencia, St. Augustine, while making his inspection of St. Francis Barracks.

Rear Adms. Meade and Walker were among the guests at the banquet at Delmonico's, New York, Nov. 25 (Evacuation Day), by the the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

It is now stated that a decision has been reached, with the approval of all concerned, that the body of Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, U. S. A., shall be removed from Norristown, Pa., to the Arlington National Cemetery, where other heroes lie buried.

Among those reported by the New York "Times" at the opening in New York Nov. 25 of Hammerstein's Variety Theater, "one of the most colossal places of amusement in the world," is "Gen. O. O. Howard," and which (in the press account) between Senator Daly and Senator-elect Cantor, of New York. Who is it that impersonated Gen. Howard?

The lyceum season at Key West Barracks, Fla., includes essays by Maj. John R. Myrick, 3d Art., "Preparation"; Capt. L. Smith, 3d Art., "The Battle of Williamsburg"; Capt. H. C. Danes, 3d Art., "The Union Artillery at Stone River"; 1st Lieut. H. R. Lemly, 3d Art., "The Latin-American Soldier"; 2d Lieut. K. Morton, 3d Art., "The Defenses and Defense of Key West, Fla."; 2d Lieut. R. F. Gardner, 3d Art., "The Use of Field Artillery."

The following officers of the Navy registered at the Navy Department the past week as follows: Asst. Engr. Walter Ball, Ensign C. P. Plunkett, Lieut. J. H. Gibbons, Lieut. F. W. Coffin, Lieut. J. O. Nicolson, Lieut. William G. Cutler, Comdr. W. H. Brownson, Surg. F. Anderson, Ensign, E. W. Eberle, Comdr. C. H. Davis, Asst. Surg. B. R. Ward, Capt. Silas Casey, Lieut. Comdr. H. G. Colby, Naval Cadet John T. Hopkins, Chaplain W. E. Edmonson and Pay Inspr. A. S. Kenny.

Capt. H. W. Hubbell, 1st Art., of Fort Wadsworth, made an interesting address on the "Evacuation of New York" at the reunion on Nov. 25 at the Hotel Normandie, New York City, of the Sons of the American Revolution. During the address he craved the indulgence of his audience to introduce some remarks on his hobby, "Coast Defense," concluding by saying: "Let the Sons of the American Revolution see to it that if they can prevent it there shall be no second hostile occupation of New York."

At a recent banquet tendered to Lieut. Gen. Schofield at Cleveland an original poem on the Blue and Gray was read. Gen. Barnett having been credited with the production is quoted by the "Leader" as saying: "I couldn't read or write a piece of poetry to save my life. The truth is that Col. A. Barnitz, U. S. A., read the original poem on the Blue and the Gray, and a right good poem it was. I wish that I might write verses, and I wish that I might be as good an elocutionist as Col. Barnitz, but I am not. I often receive letters in regard to my selections. It is all wrong for Col. Barnitz to be losing his just dues for his able literary work to an old chap like me."

Brig. Gen. M. R. Morgan, Commissary General, has returned to Washington from a trip to Chicago and St. Paul. He is now engaged in considering the report made by Lieut. Col. Cushing, his principal assistant at the Department, in relation to emergency rations. Col. Cushing's report is understood to be a brief of the reports made by the several boards which convened in the different Departments and submitted recommendations as to the kinds and characters of condensed foods to be adopted for the service. Gen. Morgan will make a report to the Secretary of War in this matter with recommendations. Before the matter is definitely settled it is expected that another board will be convened to determine the ration to be used in the service.

Capt. Jones, Quartermaster at Jefferson Barracks, has, it is understood, withdrawn the charges he made some time ago against Capt. George K. Hunter. The Kansas City "Times" says: "The story behind the withdrawal of the charges of Capt. Jones against Hunter is that the latter made statements retracting certain statements he had made before, and it was then agreed that the charges would go no further. It seems that the trouble grew out of certain duties existing between the two. Capt. Hunter had charge of the mess hall, and it is said that Capt. Jones took exception to the way he performed his duties and that Capt. Hunter made statements, saying that he had properly inspected the hall every day and forgetting that for several days he had been sick and unable to attend to this duty. Capt. Jones made this a basis of his charges. Capt. Hunter, on finding that he was mistaken, wrote a statement, according to the story, covering the point of omission, which was accepted and the charges withdrawn."

Columbus Barracks items from the "Army Herald" are: Lieut. Dennis M. Michie was laid up for repairs during the week, suffering with injuries received while practicing with the football team. The invitations issued by Col. and Mrs. Poland for a reception at their residence Tuesday had to be recalled, owing to the illness of Mrs. Poland, who is suffering from an acute attack of rheumatism. Col. Edward P. Pearson, 10th Inf., with Mrs. Pearson, visited this past Wednesday and Thursday, and were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Roberts. Col. and Mrs. Pearson are en route East on leave from Fort Reno. Col. Pearson was a member of the 17th Inf. for twenty years, from May 14, 1861, when he joined it as a 1st Lieutenant, till May 19, 1881, when he was promoted to Major of the 21st, and was in command of Co. B. Lieut. William D. Davis left for Willets Point, N. Y., Friday. Miss Agnes Reed, of Philadelphia, Pa., daughter of the late Capt. O. R. Reed, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Arthur Johnson. Mrs. William E. Bailey, of Norristown, N. Y., who has been visiting Col. and Mrs. Poland, departed Friday after a very enjoyable visit. Lieut. Arthur Johnson, 17th Inf., has returned after enjoying a month's leave in Pennsylvania.



J. A. S. says: "The inclosed slip from your issue of Oct. 26 appears to me as not giving the greatest depth yet found in the ocean. Twenty or more years ago I copied from a source which I now forget several soundings of the Atlantic, showing that there was a deep chasm along the line of the coast of the United States following somewhat the Gulf Stream, this chasm taking three successive precipitous "jumps," and at one place depth of 6,600 fathoms (7½ miles) was found in about Lat. 35° N., Long. 50° W., surrounded by a narrow rim of from 2,000 to 3,000 fathoms, this being in the south-east corner of a large depression of over 5,000 fathoms. I send you a copy of a rough sketch of these soundings made by me at that time. Perhaps in the report of our Government soundings of that date you may find the original." Answer.—We have never heard of a depth of 6,600 fathoms having been sounded. A depth of 4,551 fathoms was found by the U. S. S. Enterprise, March 1886, in Lat. 19° 50' N., Long. 63° 45' W. Within 4 miles of that spot, off Porto Rico, 4,561 fathoms were found by Comdr. Brownson on the U. S. S. Blake. In the preface to his volume on "Deep-Sea Sounding," New York (John Wiley & Sons, 1892), Capt. A. S. Barker, U. S. N., says: "Even to this day (1892), more than 20 years having elapsed, the charts do not show a single deep-sea cast to the southward of the line run by the Enterprise, and but few soundings for some degrees of latitude to the northward." Greater depths have been found in the Pacific, Comdr (now Adml.) Belknap, commanding U. S. S. Tuscarora, having obtained 4,631 fathoms off the coast of Japan. Some question has been raised as to this sounding because the wire broke while reeling it in, but the depth was accurately recorded (checked the moment the wire stopped running out.



## THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOE, Asst. Sec'y.

Circular 12, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Nov. 21, 1895.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, Circulars dated June 29 and July 13, 1895, from this office, relating to the use of penalty envelopes are hereby revoked, and the following is published in lieu thereof for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Under the act of July 5, 1884, all officers of the United States have the right to use the official envelope for the transmission of mail matter upon official business exclusively, whether corresponding with the executive departments or with other officials, or with private parties exclusively on official business. Hence United States recruiting officers are authorized to use the official envelope in sending out circulars and writing letters giving information with regard to the enlisting of recruits, and also in answering letters they have received on the subject, and also in writing to private individuals asking information in regard to the character of parties about to be enlisted as recruits. For this latter purpose they may inclose an official envelope addressed to themselves, to be used by the individual returning them the information asked.

I am of the opinion that officers in charge of "post canteens" have not the right to use the official envelope for any correspondence whatever concerning the business of such canteens. My reason for so holding is that such correspondence cannot be held to be "official" correspondence. . . . It seems to me, therefore, that the entire expense of managing these canteens should be borne by the companies, including the expense for postage necessary to carry on their correspondence. It is not "official business" in the sense of the statute, such as would authorize the use of the official envelope.—Extracts from opinion of Asst. Atty. Gen. for the P. O. Dept., Aug. 10, 1895.

Officers in charge of the post canteens at military posts . . . have not the right to use the official envelope in ordering merchandise for sale over the counters of the canteen nor for sending samples of hardware and clothing to any private person.—Extract from opinion of Asst. Atty. Gen. for P. O. Dept.

Persons, not officers, writing to the Departments or to officers of the United States concerning the business of the writers with the Government cannot use the penalty envelope to transmit their correspondence; hence officers authorized to use such envelopes should not furnish them for use to contractors with the Government.—Postal Laws and Reg., Sec. 369, par. 2.

The statement of an account in regular form and the execution of vouchers to cover the payment of it "official information" within the meaning of the act of July 5, 1884, when in response to an "official" call therefor. The ruling of the Post Office Department, as published in Paragraph XI, Circular No. 13, Adjutant General's Office, Dec. 5, 1891, is not in conflict with the foregoing paragraph of Postal Laws and Regulations.

Information which is intended to be used in the performance of official duty only is official information, while that which is intended to be used for the furtherance of private ends or business in any way whatever, though called for by a public officer, is private information. The official envelope may be used to give or obtain the former, but not the latter.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj. Gen.

G. O. 59, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Nov. 21, 1895.

Publishes information relating to monthly payments, which appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal" last week, page 199.

G. O. 16, Dept. Platte, Nov. 15, 1895.

Publishes the report of the Inspector of Small-Arms Practice, with accompanying tables.

G. O. 13, Dept. Dakota, Nov. 15, 1895.

Announces that G. O. Nos. 17 and 19, of 1894, from these headquarters, are revoked, and gives new instructions concerning the preparation of estimates of Quartermaster's supplies at posts in the Department of Dakota.

## STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Hosp. Steward Harry A. Sill, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will be sent to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for duty. (H. Q. A., Nov. 23.)

1st Lieut. Isaac P. Ware, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Clark and will proceed to Camp Eagle Pass, Tex., to relieve 1st Lieut. Frederick P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg., who will proceed to Fort Clark for duty. (D. Tex., Nov. 21.)

Hosp. Steward Smith McMullin, now on furlough from Fort Apache, Ariz., will report to Fort Logan, Col., for duty. (D. Colo., Nov. 15.)

Hosp. Steward William Lang, now at Fort Stanton, N. M., will, when his services can be spared, proceed to Fort Apache, Ariz., for duty. (D. Colo., Nov. 15.)

Leave for month, on Surgeon's certificate, to take effect about Dec. 15, 1895, is granted Capt. William O. Owen, Jr., Asst. Surg. (Fort Bayard, N. M.), with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (D. Colo., Nov. 18.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. William H. H. Benyard, C. E., is extended fourteen days. (H. Q. A., Nov. 21.)

Capt. James C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Governors Island, New York City, to Sea Girt, N. J., on official business pertaining to the construction of the seacoast battery for the State of New Jersey. (H. Q. A., Nov. 22.)

1st Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Frankford Arsenal, Penn., to the works of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Bridgeport, Conn., and the works of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn., on official business. (H. Q. A., Nov. 25.)

Leave for three days is granted Maj. R. S. Vickery, Surg. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 20.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 4, is granted Maj. George W. Adair, Surg. (D. E., Nov. 23.)

The remains of Post Q. M. Sergt. William E. Van Pelt, who died at Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., Nov. 20, of angina pectoris, were buried with military honors Nov. 22 in the Moravian Cemetery at that place.

## CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

Leave for month is granted Maj. Theodore A. Baldwin, 7th Cav. (Fort Grant, Ariz.), with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (D. Colo., Nov. 18.)

8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Alfred C. Merillat is extended two months. (H. Q. A., Nov. 23.)

9th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

The following transfers are made: Capt. Matthias W. Day, from Troop L to Troop B; Capt. Walter L. Finley, from Troop B to Troop L; 2d Lieut. Charles Young, from Troop B to Troop L; 2d Lieut. Harry La T. Cave-nough, from Troop L to Troop B. (H. Q. A., Nov. 22.)

10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 10, 1895, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Maj. Theodore J. Wint, Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (D. D., Nov. 14.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Lieut. C. H. Hunter is temporarily attached to Bat. D. (Fort Wadsworth, Nov. 16.)

Under instructions from A. G. O., Capt. R. G. Shaw, E. K. Russell and Allyn Capron are relieved as special regimental recruiting officers. (1st Art., Nov. 21.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODOR.

Corp. S. L. Savage has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. F. Flood appointed Corporal in Bat. L. Lieut. D. W. Ketcham is detailed Recorder Board of Survey. (Fort Warren, Nov. 23.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

Sergt. R. Inkster, L., is detailed on extra duty as school teacher. (Jackson Barracks, Nov. 18.) Lance Corp. P. G. Moore, E., has been appointed Corporal.

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. G. L. Anderson. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 21.)

Sergt. M. E. Kelly, Bat. G, will proceed to Fort Foote for duty as acting Ordnance Sergeant. (Washington Barracks, Nov. 25.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. W. Walke. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 20.)

Sergt. George W. Harvey, H., recently tried at the Presidio for neglect of duty has been acquitted.

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. W. P. Duvall. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 22.)

Lieut. J. C. Bush is detailed counsel for Pvt. Ceiley. (Fort Columbus, Nov. 25.)

1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

Capt. Leopold O. Parker will be relieved from duty as recruiting officer at San Francisco, Cal., and will then proceed to join his company. (H. Q. A., Nov. 25.)

2d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

The following transfers are ordered: 2d Lieut. Hiram McL. Powell from Co. I to F; 2d Lieut. Peter E. Marquart from Co. F to I. (H. Q. A., Nov. 23.)

Leave for two months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted 1st Lieut. William M. Wright, Adj. (H. Q. A., Nov. 21.)

1st Lieut. Abner Pickering is designated to perform the duties of inspector of Indian supplies at the Crow Creek and Lower Brule Agency, S. D., during the sickness of 1st Lieut. W. R. Abercrombie. (D. Platte, Nov. 19.)

4th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Leonard A. Lovering. (D. Colo., Nov. 19.)

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

The regiment is subdivided as follows: 1st Battn., A, B, D and E, Lieut. Col. H. C. Egbert, commanding; 2d Battn., C, F, G and H, Maj. C. W. Miner, commanding. (6th Inf., Nov. 19.)

9th INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES G. BARTLETT.

Corp. J. D. McCue, D, has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. W. H. James appointed Corporal. Lieut. L. B. Lawton, is relieved from temporary duty with Co. E. (Madison Barracks, Nov. 23.)

Lieut. L. H. Lewis is temporarily attached to Co. E. (Madison Barracks, Nov. 25.)

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect on or about Nov. 25, 1895, is granted Capt. James Fornace. (H. Q. A., Nov. 21.)

1st Lieut. James B. Goe will report in person to Lieut. Col. Samuel S. Sumner, 6th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., Nov. 21.)

2d Lieut. William A. Sater is relieved as a member of G. C. M. at Fort Porter during the trial of Pvt. Geo. A. Easter, in order that he may act as counsel for the prisoner. (D. E., Nov. 23.)

Capt. John S. Bishop is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Fort Porter, N. Y. (D. E., Nov. 23.)

Lieut. H. L. Threlkeld is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Columbus, Nov. 21.)

The leave for 16 days granted 2d Lieut. Frederick W. Fuger is extended two days. (D. E., Nov. 26.)

Sergt. A. R. Devigans, Co. F, will proceed to Brooklyn to arrest a deserter. (Fort Columbus, Nov. 25.)

18th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM H. PENROSE.

Leave for 20 days, to take effect about Nov. 20, is granted Capt. William C. McFarland, Fort Douglas, Utah. (D. Colo., Nov. 18.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Lieut. A. Johnson is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, Nov. 22.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. C. H. Greene. (Columbus Barracks, Nov. 20.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. David P. Cordray is extended 23 days. (D. E., Nov. 26.)

Corp. H. L. Klick, H., has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. W. O. Miller appointed Corporal.

18th INFANTRY.—COL. DAINGERFIELD PARKER.

Lieut. Col. Clarence M. Bailey will report to the commanding officer, Fort Sheridan, Ill., for temporary duty at that post for a period of three months, after which he will join his proper station in the Department of Texas. (H. Q. A., Nov. 25.)

20th INFANTRY.—COL. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

1st Sergt. Stanley J. Erazmus, Co. D, is granted a furlough for four months. (D. Mo., Nov. 19.)

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

Lance Corp. Samuel E. Grim, Co. H, was on Nov. 24 promoted Corporal.

The following promotions were on Nov. 25 made in Co. C: Corp. Alexander T. Owenshine to be Sergeant, vice Landman, appointed Ordnance Sergeant; Lance Corp. Edward Bradley to be Corporal, vice Owenshine, promoted.

Sergt. James K. Devins, Co. D, was on Nov. 25 reduced to the grade of a private soldier.

Corp. A. T. Owenshine, C, has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. E. Bradley appointed Corporal.

The following promotions were on Nov. 26 made in Co. D: Corp. Benjamin Schar to be Sergeant, vice Devins, reduced; Lance Corp. Peter J. Smith to be Corporal, vice Schar, promoted; 1st Lieut. C. M. Truitt, Adj., is relieved from duty as regimental recruiting officer.

22d INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. CASEY.

Lieut. Col. John H. Patterson is assigned to station at Fort Harrison, Mont. (D. Dak., Nov. 14.)

The following promotions of non-commissioned officers in Co. C were made on Nov. 17: Corp. Roy N. Stafford to be Sergeant, vice Jones, reduced; Lance Corp. Thos. Fleming to be Corporal, vice Stafford, promoted.

The leave, on account of sickness, granted 1st Lieut. John H. Willis is extended six months on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., Nov. 25.)

## ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

Practical military exercises from Nov. 21, until further orders, will be as follows: 1st Battalion.—Batteries F, H and K, position and aiming drill and gallery practice; Battery G, calisthenics and gymnastic drill. 2d Battalion.—Batteries I, B, M and E, calisthenic and gymnastic drill.

The course in steam and mechanism will terminate with the examination on Wednesday, Nov. 27.

## RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Michael Fitzgerald, Detachment of Ordnance, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Sergt. Peter Baker, Ordnance Detachment, Frankford Arsenal, Penn.; 1st Class Pvt. John R. Hoppe, Ordnance Detachment, Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J.; Sergt. Timothy Sullivan, Troop H, 7th Cav., Fort Grant, Ariz. (H. Q. A., Nov. 23.)

## COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Clark, Nov. 22, detail Lieut. Col. John W. French, 23d Inf.; Capt. Otis W. Pollock, 23d Inf.; Capt. Charles H. Watts, 5th Cav.; Capt. Edwin B. Bolton, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Augustus C. Macomb, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. James E. Normoyle, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Herbert N. Royden, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. James G. Harbord, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin C. Morse, 23d Inf., Judge Advocate. (D. Tex., Nov. 19.)

At Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 20, 1895, detail Lieut. Col. Samuel S. Sumner, 6th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Loyd Wheaton, 20th Inf.; Maj. Calvin DeWitt, Surg.; Maj. Joseph T. Haskell, 24th Inf.; Capt. John B. Kerr, 6th Cav.; Capt. William Stanton, 6th Cav.; Capt. Alfred Reynolds, 20th Inf.; Capt. John C. Dent, 20th Inf.; Capt. James A. Irons, 20th Inf.; Capt. Frederick D. Sharp, 20th Inf.; Capt. James S. Rogers, 20th Inf.; Capt. Henry B. Moon, 20th Inf.; Capt. John B. Rodman, 20th Inf., Judge Advocate. (D. Mo., Nov. 19.)

At Fort Robinson, Neb., Nov. 25, detail Maj. Adna R. Chaffee, 9th Cav.; Capt. Louis H. Rucker, 9th Cav.; Capt. Eugene D. Dimmick, 9th Cav.; Capt. Martin B. Hughes, 9th Cav.; Capt. Clarence A. Stedman, 9th Cav.; Capt. Joseph Garrard, 9th Cav.; Capt. Charles W. Taylor, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Alfred B. Jackson, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles Lynch, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Alexander W. Perry, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Julian R. Lindsey, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. George F. Hamilton, 9th Cav. Additional, 2d Lieut. George B. Pritchard, Jr., 9th Cav. 1st Lieut. Eugene F. Ladd, 9th Cav., Judge Advocate. (D. Platte, Nov. 19.)

## EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

A board of officers to consist of Maj. Clarence E. Bennett, 19th Inf.; Capt. Francis H. French, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., Q. M., 19th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., Nov. 25, 1895, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Russell E. Brown, Co. H, 19th Inf., for appointment as Ordnance Sergeant. (D. Mo., Nov. 19.)

A board of officers will assemble at Jackson Barracks, La., Nov. 23, to report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Joseph B. Kenney, Bat. D, 3d Art., for appointment as Ordnance Sergeant. Detail: Maj. Joseph G. Ramsay, Capt. Frank W. Hess, 2d Lieut. John P. Hains, 3d Art., A. O. O. (D. E., Nov. 23.)

Upon the question as to whether the Post Quartermaster or the officer to whom public property is furnished on memorandum receipt for use of the organization which he commands, should sign the certificate on an Inventory and Inspection Report of unserviceable property when presented for action of an Inspector, the Secretary of War decides, Nov. 11, 1895, that the officer responsible for the property, i. e., holding it for the use of his command, having given memorandum receipts for it, should sign the certificate referred to, and the word responsible in the heading of the inventory and inspection report should, in that event, be changed to accountable.

## FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

The Butte City (Mont.) eleven visited Fort Douglas Wednesday last, en route to Denver, Colo. Owing to their inability to obtain sufficient time for practice during the month, the Fort Douglas eleven could not fulfill its engagement to compete with them. A spirited game of football was played on the Fort Douglas gridiron on Thursday, Nov. 21, between the 16th's second eleven and the Salt Lake High School team. When the aggregate weights of the two teams were compared, the balance was 80 pounds in favor of the city team. Two halves of twenty minutes each were played, the score at the ending of the second half standing 22 to 2, in favor of the 16th's eleven. Chaplain D. K. Lowell has organized a Christian Endeavor Society among several of the enlisted men of the post. For the winter programme popular entertainments have been contemplated. With the completion of the new waterworks, for several months in progress, at this post is near at hand. The house pipes feeding the company quarters and officers' row were laid during the week.

Mr. Schuyler, the representative of the Maxim Powder Co., has informed Capt. Sampson that his firm will submit a sample of high explosive for test within a few weeks. He claims the explosive will give remarkable results.

Mrs. Rollins, wife of Mr. H. B. Rollins, died at Columbia, Mo., Oct. 21. Mr. Rollins is a son of Capt. J. H. Rollins, U. S. A.



## FORT RILEY, KAN.

Lieut. Otho W. B. Farr, 2d Art., has been ordered here for duty with Capt. Grimes' battery. Col. Arnold is East on a short leave. During his absence Col. Carpenter is in command. Mrs. Viele is visiting in Kansas City. Lieut. Foltz and Mr. Godfrey Macdonald, of Chicago, have returned from a week's hunting in Indian Territory, bringing home a large quantity of game. Hunting parties go out from the garrison almost every day, with fairly good success. A band serenade, complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. Adams, née Miss Annie Laurie Clements, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., was given on Tuesday. The Book Club met Wednesday at Mrs. Furlong's. Mrs. Randolph and Miss Minor being the readers. The book being read was finished, the next one to be taken up will be the "Diary of Anne Green Winslow." The following young ladies, Misses Randolph, Minor, Kingsbury, Vose and Barry, met at the quarters of the latter on Saturday and organized a social club, the other young ladies of the garrison joining later. The first meeting was held on Tuesday night at the residence of Miss Vose, and euchre was the game played. Almost twenty were present, one of the rules of the club being that the hostess of each meeting invites such men as she may choose. Miss Knox and Lieut. Conklin were the prize winners.

The Euchre Club met on Wednesday night at the quarters of Maj. and Mrs. Rafferty. Mrs. Furlong and Lieut. Adams won the prizes. An informal hop was held last Friday night, Capt. Augur entertaining friends at a hot supper afterward in honor of Capt., Mrs. and Miss Kingsbury. The first snow of the season fell on Friday night, with the mercury down to 20°. A hop for the children was given at the post hall from 4 to 5 P. M. on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Scott, parents of Lieut. Scott, returned to their home in Texas on Thursday, after a pleasant visit at Fort Riley. The advent of a fine little boy at the quarters of Lieut. Horn on Saturday noon calls forth the hearty congratulations of the garrison to his parents.

## FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling was never gayter than it is at present. The social events of last week were unusually pleasant. Lieut. and Mrs. Avery entertained at dinner on Friday evening, Nov. 22, Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. McAndrew, Lieut. and Mrs. Murray and Lieut. and Mrs. Morford. The same evening Dr. and Mrs. Shaw gave an "after the hop" supper. Capt. and Mrs. Cooke gave one of the most pleasant card parties of the season to their garrison and St. Paul friends Friday afternoon. The ladies of the post were entertained by Mrs. Gerlach, while the pink luncheon given by Mrs. Roe on Saturday afternoon pleasantly rounded out the week's social features.

All the officers of the post attended a reception and supper given at the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, to Col. Page by the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion on Thursday, Nov. 14.

The first large hop of the winter series will be given on Dec. 3 and one each month thereafter. Band concerts and informal hops are given each Friday evening. The skating rink in the lower post is already opened and in use. That in the upper post will be used for polo during the ensuing winter. The toboggan slide needs only a few inches of snow to carry the coasters from the terrace of the lower post clear down to the Minnesota River. Toboggans, skates and snow shoes are being put in order. The garrison people are very much interested in the proposed winter carnival to be given in St. Paul the latter part of January next. The fact that Maj. Wilkinson is at the head of the committee on special features of the carnival that are to be contributed by the Army people insures the success of that part of the programme.

Mr. and Mrs. Wandell and son, of New York, are visiting their parents, Maj. and Mrs. Sanno.

## WEST POINT.

The organ recital on Thursday afternoon, when the new chapel organ was heard for the first time, drew together the greater number of the officers and ladies of the post and a large representation of the corps of cadets.

Mr. George Essigke, the new band leader, accompanied the choir at the Sunday morning services at the cadet chapel.

On Thursday evening Dr. George H. Torney read a paper of professional and general interest before the West Point branch of the Military Service Institute. Subject, "Bacteriology in Its Relations to Medicine and Surgery."

The Friday evening dancing class for the young people met, as usual, last Friday evening. After the dance all adjourned to the quarters of Capt. Gordon to celebrate the sixteenth birthday of Mr. William Gordon.

The football game on Saturday afternoon was the last and best of the season. With Brown's splendid record, hard work was expected. The victory was the result of a well-fought struggle. The West Point men were in fine condition and there is scarcely a doubt that had the team been in an equally sound condition when lined up against Yale or Harvard the results in those cases would have been even more encouraging and gratifying. The fairness and courtesy of the decisions of the referee and umpire, Messrs. Dyer of Cornell and Oliver of the University of Pennsylvania, were the subject of appreciative comment on all sides. Brown acknowledged that the West Point team was the best against which it had played this season. The excellent work accomplished by the cadets this year makes it all the more to be regretted that a game with Annapolis, to retrieve past defeats, could not have been arranged as a fitting close to an unusually successful season. West Point made 5 touchdowns and 3 goals; Brown none. Touchdowns by Stacy, 3; King, 1; Lott, 1. Goals from touchdown, King, 3. The football team went out of training on Saturday evening with the best record ever achieved since football was organized at the academy. The following is the season's scores: Oct. 5, West Point, 50; Trinity, 0. Oct. 12, West Point, 0; Harvard, 4. Oct. 19, West Point, 35; Tufts, 0. Oct. 26, West Point, 6; Dartmouth, 0. Nov. 2, West Point, 8; Yale, 28. Nov. 9, West Point scrubs, 0; Princeton scrubs, 6. Nov. 16, West Point, 16; Union, 0. Nov. 23, West Point, 26; Brown, 0. Too much cannot be said in praise of Coach Graves, whose efforts have been so successful. Mr. Graves has repeatedly refused the most flattering offers from other teams and has steadfastly devoted himself to the interests of the cadets. He expects to abandon the football field for the profession of law and this is his last season as coach. The guests were received by Mrs. Hazard and Cadet England at the cadet hop on Saturday evening.

The Thanksgiving hop took place as usual on Thanksgiving eve.

Lieut. E. S. Curtis, 2d Art., of Fort Trumbull, visited friends at Governor's Island this week.

Pay Clerk H. E. Minkler, U. S. N., attached to cruiser New York, was visiting Newport, R. I., relatives on Nov. 25.

Lieut. L. J. Clark, U. S. N., gave a dinner to a number of friends on Nov. 25 on board the Constellation at Newport, R. I.

We regret to learn that Capt. W. H. H. Crowell, 6th Inf., is laid up with a broken leg, his right, by a recent fall in a drug store in Cincinnati.

Lieut. S. B. Arnold, 1st Cav., was married on Nov. 26, at St. George's, Flushing, L. I., to Miss Lucille Rutherford Clements, daughter of Mrs. G. H. Clements.

Navy officers lately registering in New York are: Rear Adm. John G. Walker, Albemarle; Rear Adm. R. W. Meade, Park Avenue; Comdr. G. C. Reiter, St. James.

Miss Marie Louise Cushing, daughter of the late Comdr. W. B. Cushing, U. S. N., is establishing a high reputation at New Rochelle, N. Y., for her management of the kindergarten connected with the Episcopal Church in that thriving village.

The Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California held their twenty-second annual dinner in New York Nov. 26, Rear Adm. Meade, the president, in the chair. P. T. Sherman, the son of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman, who was enthusiastically received, made a brief address.

Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt for the week ending Nov. 27 were Lieut. Chester M. White, U. S. R. C. S.; W. E. Edmonson, U. S. N.; Joseph Conrad, U. S. A.; wife and daughter; W. H. Carter, U. S. A.; Dr. B. R. Ward, U. S. N.

Capt. Charles B. Ewing, Asst. Surg., now at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in arrest, and on Nov. 29 to the president of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at that post, for trial on charges referred to said court. (D. Mo., Nov. 23.)

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., will be given a reception and dinner on the evening of Dec. 15 by Lafayette Post No. 140, G. A. R., at Hotel Netherland, Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, congratulatory on his promotion to the command of the Army.

Now that President Cleveland has disposed of his message, it is expected that he will act on the many Navy cases which are still before him. The most important are the cases of Dr. Kershner, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow and the Bath Iron Works relating to the acceptance or rejection of the ram Kathadin.

The first of the 10-inch rifle guns which it is proposed to mount on disappearing gun carriages at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth has arrived at Fort Hamilton and is to be mounted under the direction of Lieut. McGregor, C. E., U. S. A. It is an object of great curiosity and hundreds of sightseers have paid their respects to it.

Army officers lately registering in New York are: Lieut. W. G. Fitzgerald, Murray Hill; Capt. J. P. Thompson, Lieut. G. F. Barney and Lieut. M. C. Butler. Grand Hotel—Capt. E. L. Swift, M. D., and Mrs. Swift. Sturtevant—Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield. Holland House—Col. P. C. Hains. Brunswick—Lieut. D. W. Ryther. Astor House—Lieut. G. C. Saffarans and wife. Gilsey House—Q. M. Gen. R. N. Batchelder. Albemarle—Maj. G. M. Wheeler.

P. A. Surg. Edward Strong Bogert, U. S. N., was married Nov. 14 at San Diego, Cal., to Miss Evangeline Wade, daughter of Mr. H. K. Wade, general manager of the Southern California Railroad. The ceremony was performed at St. Paul's Church, and was witnessed by prominent society people from Los Angeles, San Diego and Coronado. The ushers were Naval Constructors Lawrence Spear and T. F. Ruhm, Paymaster E. D. Ryan and P. A. Surg. C. J. Decker, the best man being P. A. Surg. Geo. Tucker Smith. After the ceremony a reception was held at the bride's home, at Coronado. After the wedding trip Dr. Bogert will rejoin the Albatross.

Gen. D. Butterfield, of New York, gave a dinner in honor of Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. A., on the evening of Nov. 25, the anniversary of the battle of Lookout Mountain. In addition to the guest of the evening and the host, there were present Lieut. Gen. Schofield, Gens. Sickles and Swayne, Col. H. C. Corbin, of the Army, Commo. Sicard, of the Navy, Mr. C. A. Dana, of the New York "Sun," Gen. Chamberlaine, of Maine, Gens. Greene and Davies, the two oldest living graduates of the Military Academy, Gen. Fitzgerald, Col. Dowd and Smith and Maj. Chauncey, N. Y. N. G., and Col. Sloan, of the Old Guard.

Lieut. John L. Hines is Acting Adjutant at Fort Omaha in the absence of Lieut. Wright; Capt. Keller has fortunately recovered from serious injuries received in a fall from his horse, and Lieut. T. H. Wilson is out again after an illness of several days in good season to enjoy his new story to appear in the January "Century."

The men at Fort Wadsworth prepared themselves for their Thanksgiving dinner by indulging in athletic contests. Battery D won the \$10 prize for the tug of war; Pvt. Tobin won \$2 on the potato run; Griffin, of D, \$2 on the 80-yard wheelbarrow race; Long, of D, the 100-yard dash, the 120-yard hurdle, the running high jump, running broad jump, the half-mile run and the 220-yard military race, full equipments, securing in all \$11; Privs. Phiefield and McLees, Bat. C, won the 80-yard three-legged race, and England, of C, the sack race, 80 yards. The officers of the course were 1st Sergt. Hogan, Sergts. Craft and Smith and Corp. Barrett.

Mrs. Joseph G. Eaton, wife of Comdr. Eaton, U. S. N., who has just been assigned to the command of the Enterprise, at Boston, has determined to remain in Washington for the winter and has taken apartments at the Shoreham. Comdr. Eaton has leased his house on Sunderland place, a fashionable quarter of the Capital City.

Miss Lucille Rutherford Clements, of Flushing, Long Island, eldest daughter of Mrs. G. H. Clements, was married to Lieut. S. Benjamin Arnold, 1st Cav., in St. George's Church in that village on Nov. 26 by the Rev. H. D. Waller, associate rector, assisted by the Rev. A. S. Benjamin, of Irvington, N. J. The bride and bridesmaids were dressed in white and yellow and carried bunches of yellow chrysanthemums. The best man was Percy Weir Arnold, of Yale, brother of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were Miss Emily Hicks, Miss Cecil Miles, daughter of Gen. Miles, Miss Ethel Winchester and Miss Lillie Wood. Master Rutherford Lawrence Flushing acted as page. The maid of honor was Miss Maud Clements, sister of the bride. The ushers were Lieuts. Barden, Walker and Ladue, of the Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Wyse, 9th Inf.; Lieut. Threlkeld, 13th Inf., and Lieut. Traub, 1st Cav. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Arnold, parents of the bridegroom; Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Capt. and Mrs. Birmingham, Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Roe, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. Poulteney Bigelow sailed for England Nov. 26 on the steamship Germanic.

Capt. W. H. Carter, 6th Cav., on leave, is visiting at 181 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

Lieut. C. M. Truitt, Adj. 21st Inf., has been detailed general recruiting officer at Plattsburg Barracks under the new regulations.

Griffin Johnston, youngest son of the late Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, formerly Colonel 2d Cav., died in Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 26, from hemorrhage of the brain superinduced by a fall.

We learn of the death at Portland, Me., Nov. 28, of Ruth Theodora, widow of Comdr. John Stone Paine, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Col. George Bonford, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.

Lieut. and Mrs. T. N. Horn, 2d Art., are blest with a little son, to be named Rivers. He arrived at Fort Riley, Kan., on Saturday, Nov. 23. A similar good fortune attends Capt. William H. Beck, 10th Cav., Acting Indian Agent, to whose family a grandson has been added, the wife of his son, Mr. John R. Beck, having given birth to a son at Blair, Neb., Nov. 22.

Rear Adm. William A. Kirkland, who was recently relieved from the command of the European station, has reported his arrival in New York, and has asked to be assigned to the command of the Mare Island Navy Yard or to other duty compatible with his rank and station. The Department has acknowledged the receipt of his application and has filed it. Adm. Kirkland and the Department have settled any differences there may have been between them, and they will not be taken up in the future. It is not probable that the Admiral will be assigned to duty for some little time to come, as there is no vacancy to which he could be ordered. Capt. Henry L. Howison is in command at Mare Island, and will probably remain there for the present at least.

A reorganization of some of the Senate committees will take place some time during the coming week. The Republican Senators will hold a caucus on Monday or Tuesday next. Until they have decided whether or not they will form a coalition with the Populists and take control of the Senate, it is idle to speculate upon the personnel of the service committees of the Upper House. Although Mr. Reed, the next Speaker of the new House of Congress has not yet made public any of his selections for committees, it is believed to be settled beyond peradventure that Mr. Boutelle will be the chairman of the House Naval Committee. The choice for the Military Committee is understood to rest between Mr. Hull, of Iowa, and Mr. Curtis, of New York, with the chances apparently in favor of the former. Mr. Hull has a great many friends at the War Department, who are doing what they can consistently to bring about his appointment. The service committees will necessarily have to be made up largely of new material. Mr. Steele, of Indiana, who had considerable experience on the Military Committee when the Republicans were in control during the Fifty-first Congress, will undoubtedly have a prominent place on this committee. He has many friends in the Army, who will be glad to see him back in his old place. It is not expected that the committees will be formally announced before Dec. 15.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Promotions: 2d Asst. Engr. George M. De Reamer to be 1st Assistant Engineer.

Orders: 1st Asst. Engr. C. H. Foote to the Tybee; 2d Lieut. John E. Reinberg to Manhattan; 2d Lieut. E. F. Berthoff to Chase as executive officer; 1st Asst. Engr. G. M. De Reamer to Bear; 1st Asst. Engr. J. Edward Dorry to Perry; 1st Lieut. William H. Cushing to Hamilton; 1st Lieut. J. H. Inman to Dexter; 2d Lieut. C. M. White to Dallas; 2d Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, Jr., to Colfax; 2d Lieut. S. P. Edmonds ordered to proceed to Savannah, Ga., with steamer Tybee; 1st Asst. Engr. C. M. Green is detailed for steel inspection duty at Coatesville, Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

Capt. Hand, of the McLane, was a visitor at the Department recently.

2d Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs has reported for duty at the Life Saving Service.

1st Lieut. O. S. Willey, 2d Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, Jr., 1st Lieut. S. E. Maguire, Capt. O. Hamlet and Acting Asst. Engr. H. D. Glover were among the arrivals at the Department during the past week.

President Cleveland has designated the cruising ground for revenue cutter vessels and the necessary orders have been issued by Capt. Shoemaker, as follows: Hamilton, from Cape Henry to Barnegat, N. J.; headquarters, Philadelphia. Dexter, Edgartown and Nantucket shoals to Sandy Hook, both inside and outside of Long Island; New Bedford. Crawford, Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River; Baltimore. Dallas, Portsmouth, N. H., to Vineyard Haven, Mass.; Boston. Colfax, Cape Lookout to Charleston, S. C.; Raleigh.

## Late Army Orders.

1st Lieut. Harry M. Hallock, Asst. Surg., will proceed without delay from Fort Bayard, N. M., to Fort Grant, Ariz., for temporary duty during the absence of Maj. Edwin F. Gardner, Surg., who will proceed to Denver, Col., for temporary duty. (D. Colo., Nov. 20.)

Leave for thirty days, to take effect about Nov. 25, is granted 2d Lieut. Hunter B. Nelson, 24th Inf. (Fort Bayard, N. M.). (D. Colo., Nov. 20.)

G. C. M. at Fort Niobrara, Neb., Nov. 25. Detail: Capt. James Halloran, 12th Inf.; Capt. George McCreery, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Palmer G. Wood, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Charles C. Ballou, William G. Elliott, Mark L. Hersey, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. William M. Wood, Wilbur E. Dove, Edward Taylor, James P. Harbeson, Francis P. Siviter, Glenn H. Davis, Fine W. Smith, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Daniel F. Anglum, 12th Inf., Judge Advocate. (D. P., Nov. 22.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William M. Wright, Adj. 2d Inf., is extended ten days. (D. P., Nov. 22.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Harry A. Smith, 1st Inf., is extended seven days. (D. Cal., Nov. 18.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on completion of the autumn exercises at Fort Riley, Kan., is granted 2d Lieut. LeRoy S. Lyon, 2d Art. (D. Mo., Nov. 22.)

Vet. Surg. William H. Going, 1st Cav., will return to Fort Riley, Kan. (D. Mo., Nov. 22.)

Leaves granted Col. Edward P. Pearson, 10th Inf.; Capt. John Pitcher, 1st Cav., and Lieut. John S. Kulp, Asst. Surg., are extended one month.

Leave for five days is granted 1st Lieut. J. D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav.

The following transfers in the 4th Artillery are made: 1st Lieut. G. L. Anderson from Bat. H to M; 1st Lieut. Wirt Robinson from M to H. (H. Q. A., Nov. 29.)



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There is quite a controversy between the Adjutant Gen-  
eral's Department and Medical Department as to the  
character of their insignia, both having adopted a shield.  
The matter is causing considerable discussion and action  
is expected at any time by the War Department. The  
design can be worn either on the undress coat or upon  
the shoulder knot. It can be made either of gold or gilt  
metal.

A court of inquiry, consisting of Comdr. William May-  
nard, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Wainwright and Lieut. W.  
W. Kimball, with Ensign Warren J. Terhune as record-  
er, has been investigating charges of alleged hazing at  
the Washington Navy Yard during the past week. The  
board is expected to submit its findings to the Depart-  
ment in a few days.



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We have had further opportunity this week of looking  
over the Army Regulations of 1895, and find them quite  
practicable and simple for every day use, and doubtless  
have been assimilated by those who are called upon to  
contend with them, invite attention to them, etc., daily.  
Last week we gave under a separate heading a few  
points designed for general information, as, the issue be-  
ing limited, many may not have a chance for some time  
to come to examine the book and digest its contents.  
These and the Regulations published in general orders  
from time to time and reproduced as issued in the  
"Journal," seem to give full information up to the pre-  
sent without quoting in full those which have previously  
appeared since the edition of 1889, and which are in the  
edition of 1895 without change. There is one point to  
which it may not be amiss to call general attention, and  
that is that paragraph 1552 prescribes that the standard  
blank forms used in army administration, with the notes  
and directions thereon, have the force of Army Regula-  
tions, and that all notes or directions on the blanks in  
question receive the approval of the Secretary of War  
prior to their issue.

The Commission to report on the Nicaragua Canal, of  
which Col. William Ludlow, U. S. A., was chairman,  
and Civil Engr. M. T. Endicott, U. S. N., a member,  
nearly double the companies' estimate of cost, increas-  
ing it from \$69,893,600 to \$133,472,893. They further  
report that the entrance to the harbor of Greytown is  
too near the angle of the coast line and should be moved  
one and one-half miles eastward. The location of the  
canal through the Benard lagoon is objectionable. Four  
locks, with a maximum lift of 28 feet, are preferable to  
three, with a maximum of 40 feet. The bottom width  
and depth of the canal and connecting channels should  
be increased, the embankments raised and the slopes in-  
creased. The Ochoa dam presents grave difficulties. Its  
location should be carefully determined and the full na-  
ture of the foundations and shore line connections ex-  
haustively ascertained. Its total dimensions and cost  
cannot be reliably computed with the present data. A  
masonry structure would be preferable to a rock-fill dam  
if a foundation could be found and the cost was not pro-  
hibitory. The use of the dam as a weir is regarded as  
inadmissible, and its height must be such as to enable  
the surface level to be maintained at elevation 112, or  
possibly higher. The San Juan River should be more  
thoroughly surveyed to ascertain its eccentricities, the  
area and regimen of Lake Nicaragua determined, and  
the extent and approximate value of the lands that would  
be overflowed at elevations 112 and 115 ascertained. In  
the western division the Lajas-Rio Grande route is pre-  
ferred to any other that has been examined. The La  
Flor dam is inadvisable, as an alternative low level route  
is entirely practicable. A dam should be built in the  
valley and the three locks increased to five, with less  
maximum lift. All locks should be 80 feet wide, to pro-  
vide for war vessels. Streams should be gauged, rain  
fall observations made and full explorations for alterna-  
tive routes. For obtaining the necessary data for the  
forming of a final project eighteen months' time, cover-  
ing two dry seasons, and an expenditure of \$250,000,  
will be required.

The Minneapolis has gone on her long journey to the  
eastern shores of the Mediterranean and will probably  
be retained on that station for some time to come. Up-  
on her arrival at Smyrna, the place to which she has  
been ordered, Capt. Wadleigh will report his presence to  
Rear Adml. Selfridge and there is a possibility that that  
officer may shift his flag from the San Francisco to the  
new addition to his squadron. The Minneapolis is fitted  
out as a flagship and is available for this duty.



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## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

In his report of the operations of his department during the year ending June 30, 1895, Secretary Lamont asks for \$51,945,643.45 for the year ending June 30, 1897, which is \$8,479,071.75 more than the amount appropriated for the current year, and \$1,042,136.99 less than the expenditures of last year. The reduction is \$7,761,497 in the appropriation for rivers and harbors. All the other items have been increased or remain substantially unchanged. The chief increase is in an addition of over five millions to the amount asked for fortifications, which is \$7,414,633. It has been an unusually quiet year with the Army. Steady and general effort to improve the service has brought the troops everywhere to a highly satisfactory condition as to discipline, efficiency in military exercises, and soldierly, patriotic spirit. The Army is better fed, clothed, and housed than ever before, and the policy zealously pursued of promoting the personal comfort of the officers and men has resulted in a devotion to the service which is everywhere apparent. It can be said with confidence that never in its history has the present condition of the Army been surpassed.

Making the necessary deductions from the total of 25,358 enlisted men, the effective field strength of the Army Oct. 31 was 20,584 of all arms. "For the last two years the Department has steadily pursued the policy of restoring officers to their commands and reducing, wherever possible, the number of those on detached duty. In January, 1893, the number of officers serving with their regiments was 1,013; in September last it was 1,229. On the former date officers on detached duty numbered 402; on the latter date, 342. Officers assigned to duty at Washington and at department headquarters have been reduced from 67 to 35, and the officers on recruiting service have been reduced from 98 to 33. Those assigned as military instructors of the National Guard of the States and at military schools have been increased from 92 to 128, and those acting as Indian agents from 5 to 19."

Expense has been lessened and the effective strength of the Army increased by changes in the recruiting service, and the demands of citizenship and education have greatly improved the personnel. Of the applicants for enlistment 38,240 were rejected for lack of proper qualifications.

The receipts from the seventy-three post exchanges in operation were \$1,518,455, the expenses \$1,189,233, leaving a balance of \$329,222, of which \$255,837 were returned as dividends. Many of the exchanges now have libraries, gymnasiums and appliances for out-of-door sports. The receipts of the canteens have been reduced from 75 per cent. six years ago to 40 per cent. during the present year.

The health record of the Army for the year is the best annual statement ever consolidated from the returns of the medical officers. As compared with the average for the decade is as follows: Deaths from disease, 4.55; for decade, 5.64; hospital admissions per 1,000, 845; decade, 1,121; non-efficiency, 34; decade, 42; average days to each man, 12.6; decade, 15.5. Alcoholism, as a cause of non-efficiency, has notably declined in the past few years. The trials by general court martial for the year ended Aug. 31, 1895, were 1,728, compared with 2,189 for the previous year; of inferior courts martial, 10,997, compared with 15,086 last year, thus corroborating the reports from all officers of a noteworthy improvement in the morale and discipline of the Army.

The Secretary concurs with the Paymaster General's recommendation that the entire amount earned by each

enlisted man be paid to him monthly, retained pay being abolished. Also that there be established a uniform rate of commutation for subsistence and clothing of all retired enlisted men, and that credit sales of subsistence stores to enlisted men, except when serving in the field, be discontinued. The deficiency in the appropriation for Army pay threatened much hardship. It was averted, however, by an unofficial arrangement under which the necessary amount was advanced on assignments to the National City Bank, New York, the Secretary of War having assumed the personal responsibility of guaranteeing their payment. A deficiency appropriation of \$24,000 is asked for.

"By far the most essential need of our Army to-day is the adoption of the three-battalion formation." The reasons for this change and a way to provide it were stated in the report of the Department for 1894, which the Secretary repeats. To effect the change, the limit of 25,000 men should be changed to 30,000, as in the act of July 15, 1870, which will bring the effective strength up to the present nominal strength. This will result in an increase in efficiency 20 per cent., in numbers about 16½ per cent., and in cost of maintenance only about 6 per cent. In brief, it is proposed that two companies be added to each of the 25 infantry regiments, so that each shall consist of three battalions of four companies, and that two foot batteries be added to each of the five artillery regiments. No increase in the cavalry is proposed. The National Guard of several of the States, more progressive than the general Government, already has the battalion organization, and our own Army is being instructed as thoroughly as our defective system will permit, battalions of from two to five companies being improvised in the different garrisons.

By restoring to the military establishment the strength allowed up to 1874, and providing for the battalion formation, with a few minor changes, the organization of the Army will be:

Cavalry—Ten regiments of 3 squadrons each; 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 extra Captains for Adjutant and Quartermaster, 5 non-commissioned staff; each squadron, 1 Major or Lieutenant Colonel, and 4 troops; each troop, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants and 50 enlisted men.

Artillery—Five regiments of 3 foot battalions and 1 field artillery battalion each; 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 extra Captains for Adjutant and Quartermaster, and 5 non-commissioned staff; each foot battalion, 1 Major or Lieutenant Colonel and 4 batteries; the field artillery battalion, 1 Major and 2 field batteries; each foot battery, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants and 65 enlisted men; each field battery, 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants and 75 enlisted men.

Infantry—Twenty-five regiments of 3 battalions each; 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 extra Captains for Adjutant and Quartermaster, 5 non-commissioned staff; each battalion, 1 Major or Lieutenant Colonel and 4 companies; each company, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants and 55 enlisted men.

This is an increase of 25 in the number of infantry Majors and a decrease of 10 in the cavalry Majors; a net increase of 15 Majors. There will be an increase of 20 Captains in the cavalry, 20 in the artillery and 100 in the infantry; total increase, 140 Captains. The Lieutenants will be increased 20 in the cavalry, 45 in the artillery and decreased 50 in the infantry; a net decrease of 15. There will be 120 troops of cavalry, averaging 50 men; 70 batteries of artillery, averaging 67 men, and 300 companies of infantry, averaging 55 men; total, 27,350 men, an increase of 3,591. The 500 engineers and the detached men will bring the grand total to 30,000. The additional cost will be \$1,200,000, but \$700,000 will be saved by retrenchments, of which the Army should have the benefit. "The formation desired admits of rapid and great expansion to meet the exigencies of actual warfare, and is especially adaptable to the small force constituting the peace establishment of the United States. Twelve years ago, before retiring from command, Gen. Sherman pointed out the great advantage of the formation in enabling us to put a large and effective force in the field upon short notice, by merely enlisting a sufficient number of additional private soldiers, the officers and organization being always ready for this expansion."

## Reorganization of the Staff.

About one-fourth of the officers are assigned to staff duty and nearly one-third of the pay of officers is required for them. The Secretary says: "It must be conceded that the ratio of staff to line in our military establishment is decidedly out of proportion, and that attention may well be directed to some adjustment which will in effect increase efficiency and at the same time permit the transfer of a fund of no small amount to purposes tending to promote the welfare of the whole service."

"Some of the staff departments have active and arduous employment of a strictly technical nature for all their officers, but in others the number employed is beyond any present or probable necessity, and in many instances their military rank is quite inconsistent with the purely business functions they perform. The correct administration of this latter class of departments demands radical reductions and consolidations, some of which were outlined in my last report and others it would not be difficult to suggest. The present chiefs of bureaus in the staff organization of the Army are capable and efficient men. They are in every way worthy of the responsible places they occupy and zealous in the faithful performance of duty. The wisdom, however, of continuing the present system of selection may well be questioned." We no longer have the advantage of the war experience which "has not only brought to the several offices in question a compliment of trained and able men, but it also provided a way for recognizing faithful and distinguished service in the field. It is now necessary to have the stimulus of competition to secure the best results, "and the knowledge that such distinction was open to merit could not fail to excite an ambition and effort that would increase incalculably the efficiency of the whole service." The "requirement of law that the chief of the staff corps shall be selected from his corps compels a selection from a very limited number of officers—in one case from a group of six. There is nothing in the nature of the duties of some of the staff corps that should forbid the presumption that competent officers could be found for those duties in the line or in other branches of the staff. In the case of the Engineer, Ordnance and Medical Departments, whose duties are largely technical, no change from existing method of filling vacancies in the grade of Brigadier General is suggested, but in respect to all other staff corps and departments the class eligible for selection to the head of each should embrace the whole Army, line and staff. The head of each staff corps should, in my judgment, be selected for a term of years, the officer at the expiration of his term to resume duty in his commissioned grade, unless reappointed."

The changes of the past thirty years have been so

great that the staff organization of the war period is out of date. It is recommended that the requirement of an examination for promotion be extended to all officers of the line and staff below the grade of Colonel. "There is not the incentive to the field officer to keep him abreast of the times that now urges on the younger officer to acquire complete knowledge of every phase of and improvement in his profession. The field officer, by reason of his higher rank and the greater importance of his duties, should possess a much greater fund of information touching his profession than the subordinate officer whom he commands, but a considerable number of officers of this grade have undergone no professional or physical examination since they entered the service."

## Other Topics Discussed.

Congress is asked to define the scope of the Rebellion Record, as the board of publication cannot agree as to what should be published.

The policy of the concentration of troops has approved itself to sound judgment. It has reduced expense and released 741,000 acres of land for the use of actual settlers. "It has been shown that sufficient bodies of troops can be dispatched for service to any necessary point in shorter time and at less cost than under the old system, that the area under effective military protection is consequently much larger."

The 1,022 acres given by the citizens of Spokane, Wash., for military purposes should be used eventually to take the place of posts not so well situated.

"While our Army remains at its present numbers, and with the facilities for the quick dispatch of troops to points where required, the appeals of localities for the establishment of posts in their vicinity can have no substantial basis. To respond to such appeals will be to provide quarters far in excess of our needs or our ability to supply them with garrisons."

"The distribution of the Army by geographical departments on Oct. 31, 1895, was as follows: California, officers, 111; enlisted men, 1,403. Colorado, officers, 261; enlisted men, 3,299. Columbia, officers, 133; enlisted men, 1,569. Dakota, officers, 197; enlisted men, 2,427. East, officers, 525; enlisted men, 6,795. Missouri, officers, 307; enlisted men, 4,154. Platte, officers, 204; enlisted men, 2,549. Texas, officers, 142; enlisted men, 1,795. Total number of officers, 1,880; total number of enlisted men, 23,901."

The President should be authorized to name ten cadets-at-large to the Military Academy each year. There are every year many vacancies owing to the neglect of Congressmen and restrictive laws. A new library building is needed at West Point, costing \$70,000.

"The service schools at Fort Monroe, Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley continue the high grade of instruction for which they have been commended in previous reports. A general desire throughout the service for the opportunities afforded by these schools is evidence of an ambition in the Army to excel in military knowledge, as well as in daily routine."

"The efforts of recent years to bring the Army into closer relations with the National Guard of the States may now be regarded as having established a permanent union between the two forces, advantageous to both. The conditions are favorable to the development of a volunteer force of upward of 100,000 men, of the highest efficiency and prepared for any service. Legislation, however, is necessary to put to the best use the relations which have been established between the Army and the troops of the States. Uniformity of arms is desirable. The Springfield .45-caliber rifle appears to be the best weapon adapted to the use of the State troops, and authority from Congress alone is necessary to enable the Department fully to equip within the year the militia of the country with this uniform arm. In the event of war the new magazine rifle could be issued to these troops, and a fortnight would be ample to secure proficiency in the use of the arm. Obsolete stores and weapons should be turned in and the proceeds applied to arming the militia with uniform, serviceable weapons. Arms and equipments should be sold to the States at cost and the proceeds credited to the appropriation for supplying and replacing them. Community of interests, mutual respect, and familiarity with each other's methods have been established between the Army and the State troops in peace, but unity of action on the field requires uniform armament and equipment."

The number of pupils at schools and colleges receiving military instruction has more than doubled within the last four years, numbering 35,638, 23,723 capable of military duty. The relations of these schools with the National Guard of the States are becoming closer, and one of the valuable consequences of this system of military instruction is that those receiving it in many instances after leaving school enter the National Guard as officers and thus contribute to the morale and discipline of our citizen soldiers. High schools of cities and normal colleges should be included in the scheme.

## Fortifications and Guns.

The inadequacy and impotency of our seacoast defenses have been so evident that the intelligence of the country long since ceased to discuss that humiliating phase of the subject, but has addressed itself to the more practical undertaking of urging more rapid progress in the execution of the plan of defense devised by the Endicott Board in 1886, with subsequent slight modifications. By an immediate appropriation at that time of \$21,500,000 and an annual appropriation of \$9,000,000 thereafter, as then recommended, the system of land defenses could have been completed in 1895. But of the \$97,782,800 asked for, only \$10,631,000 has been granted, or less than \$1,500,000 annually. This will require twenty-two years more to supply armament for the eighteen important posts and seventy years will be required to provide emplacements and platforms, at the present rate of progress. Thus partial provision has been made for forty-two gun emplacements out of 448 needed for the approved projects, and for sixty-four emplacements out of 952 required. By next July we should have twenty-nine 12-inch guns, ten carriages and three emplacements; forty-five 10-inch guns, thirty-one carriages and sixteen emplacements; sixty-three 8-inch guns, fourteen carriages and five emplacements; eighty-six 12-inch mortars and carriages and sixty-four emplacements. To complete the armament for the eighteen ports named will require \$36,342,935, exclusive of the balance due to the Bethlehem Iron Works of about \$3,500,000, and \$238,000 which may be required for rapid-fire guns in certain fortifications, besides \$41,688,063 for emplacements. About \$82,000,000 is required altogether and the work can be completed within ten years. To operate our gun factories and foundries to their full capacity is business prudence and economy. Whatever course may be taken with reference to the completion of the entire scheme, immediate provision should be made for carriages and emplacements for guns already manufactured. The Secretary says: "I recommend the appointment of a board of officers of the Army, to be selected



by the President without restriction as to rank or corps and without extra pay or emolument, subject to confirmation by the Senate, if that be deemed wise, who should be relieved of all other service and charged solely with the task of directing and supervising the work in its entirety. Satisfactory types of guns, mortars and carriages having been devised and adopted, sound business sense requires that the operation of construction should be freed as much as possible from the delays necessarily incident to the division of a work among a number of military bureaus otherwise burdened with a variety of distracting affairs of large magnitude."

About 14,491 of the new magazine rifles were made at Springfield last year and about 30,000 will be completed this year. Ample provision should be made for a full reserve supply. The cavalry will soon have the new carbine. American manufacturers can now supply any amount of smokeless powder required. The Watervliet gun factory can in ten years provide the armament required. Its work is unequaled by any army gun factory abroad. The annual output of gun carriages may, it is hoped, be increased to thirty. Progress in the manufacture of brown powders is reported. A satisfactory powder for the 12-inch mortars has been produced. Three dynamite guns are mounted at Fort Hancock and three more are to be erected at San Francisco. The time for completing the contract has been extended to Dec. 27, 1895.

The prisoners transferred from Fort Leavenworth are employed at hard labor of a useful character and spare other and meritorious soldiers from irksome duty.

The engineers ask \$48,837,027 for river and harbor improvements, but the Secretary thinks a lesser amount will do. The depth over the bar at Galveston has been increased from 12 to 20 feet for 400 feet width, with corresponding advantage to the commerce of that port. As the contracts for improving the Mississippi expire this year, an inquiry as to the practical result is suggested. Twenty-six million two hundred and twelve thousand four hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty-nine cents has been expended here, about one-third of it to deepening the channel eighteen inches. The navigation interests of the river have thus far received little practical benefit. As there is an available balance of \$2,617,185.08 the estimates of the Commission are forwarded without recommendation.

No recommendation is made with reference to the appropriation for the Missouri, and the Secretary questions whether the familiar argument that these costly improvements regulate freight rates has sufficient force to justify large expenditures in view of the regulation of rates by present competition and by law. Attention is called to the danger from lowering the level of the Great Lakes, except Superior, by the Chicago Drainage Canal.

A consistent and fixed policy should be adopted with reference to marking the battlefields of the war. With the Department in control, it is believed that an expenditure of \$100,000 would suffice to mark all the remaining fields of importance. Capt. George S. Anderson, 6th Cav., has exercised excellent judgment in his management of the Yellowstone Park. There are now 175 miles of good highways, to which 25 miles can be added for an expenditure of \$65,000, which Capt. Anderson recommends. A statue to Gen. Grant should be erected at Washington, and a committee on designs and sites for the future monuments at the capital should be selected at the capital. A hall for concerts, etc., is needed at the Soldiers' Home. It is believed that in a few years the Apache prisoners at Fort Sill will reach a self-sustaining basis. The approaching completion of the index-card system in the Record and Pension Office will soon release 50 clerks in addition to the reduction of 300 last year, saving \$400,000 in salaries. A building should be erected to accommodate all records in frequent use. Another bridge is needed across the Potomac at Washington, and it should be made a memorial bridge, ornamented with statues of our greatest warriors, with symbolical figures and with representations of the crucial events in national history.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 22.—P. A. Surg. R. P. Crandall detached from the Naval Laboratory, New York, and ordered to Naval Hospital, New York.

P. A. Surg. Philip Leach from Naval Hospital, New York, to Naval Laboratory, New York.

NOV. 25.—P. A. Paymr. Z. W. Reynolds has been detached from the Thetis Dec. 30, ordered to settle accounts, and granted three months' leave.

Ensign C. S. Stanworth, F. H. Brown and H. A. Wiley have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for sea service.

Asst. Paymr. John Irwin has been detached from the Vermont Dec. 11 and ordered to the Thetis Dec. 30.

Ensign J. H. Reid has been detached from the Hydrographic Office Nov. 30 and ordered to coast survey duty.

Ensign C. M. McCormick has been detached from the Endeavor and ordered to the Dolphin.

Ensign C. B. Morgan has been detached from the Michigan and ordered to the Dolphin.

Lieut. W. S. Benson has been detached from the Blake and ordered to the Dolphin.

Naval Cadet R. W. McNeely detached from the Minneapolis and ordered to the Raleigh.

Naval Cadet W. P. Scott from the Raleigh to the Minneapolis.

NOV. 27.—Comdr. R. P. Leary detached from duty at Bath Iron Works and placed on waiting orders.

Surg. F. Anderson detached from the Amphitrite and ordered to the Dolphin.

Surg. P. M. Rixey detached from the Dolphin and placed on waiting orders.

Surg. J. E. Gardner detached from duty at Port Royal naval station and ordered to the Amphitrite.

P. A. Surg. I. W. Kite detached from the Franklin and ordered to duty at Naval Hospital, New York.

Chief Engr. J. Entwistle detached from duty at Bath Iron Works and ordered to the Boston.

Chief Engr. H. N. Stevenson detached from the Constellation and ordered to special duty at Bath Iron Works.

NOV. 27.—Lieut. C. E. Fox detached from the Philadelphia on Nov. 31 and granted three months' leave.

Carpenter D. M. W. Nash detached from the Mare Island Hospital and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter P. T. Ward detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered to the Vermont.

Mate H. Nielson detached from the Vermont and ordered to duty at the navy yard, New York.

NOV. 29.—Comdr. W. T. Burwell from the Norfolk Navy Yard Dec. 30 to command the Dolphin, same date.

Lieut. B. H. Buckingham from the Dolphin Dec. 3 and ordered to duty as naval aid to the Secretary.

Ensign J. H. Dayton to the Norfolk Navy Yard Dec. 16.

Ensign M. L. Miller detached from duty at Navy Proving Ground and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign G. W. Williams detached from the Washing-

ton Navy Yard and ordered to the Navy Proving Ground.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

Nov. 22: Maj. H. A. Bartlett detached from command of marines at League Island Navy Yard on Dec. 1 and placed on "waiting orders."

Nov. 23: Orders of Nov. 14 detaching Capt. W. S. Muse from Marine Barracks, League Island, and Capt. R. Dickens from Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, suspended for the present.

#### THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Sec'y.

#### VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.) Address all mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama. At Callao, Peru.

ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake (s. d.) At San Francisco, Cal. Address, care Navy Pay Office at that place.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training-ship.) Address Newport, R. I., until she sails on her winter cruise. The following is her itinerary: Leave Newport Nov. 25, arrive Barbadoes Dec. 20; leave Barbadoes Jan. 3, 1896, arrive St. Lucia Jan. 4; leave St. Lucia Jan. 9, arrive Martinique Jan. 10; leave Martinique Jan. 15, arrive St. Kitts Jan. 17; leave St. Kitts Jan. 23, arrive St. Thomas Jan. 25; leave St. Thomas Feb. 4, arrive St. Cruz Feb. 5; leave St. Cruz Feb. 12, arrive Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 17; leave Kingston Feb. 27, arrive Key West March 10; leave Key West April 10, arrive Hampton Roads April 19.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.) At Annapolis. Will remain until about Dec. 1 and then proceed to Hampton Roads. Address Annapolis.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns (Flagship), Capt. B. F. Day (a. s.) At Yokohama. To be relieved by the cruiser Olympia, and is expected to sail soon for the United States. Address mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman (p. s.) (Flagship.) At Lahaina, Hawaii. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. s.) At Mare Island, Cal. Will shortly be inspected and will relieve the Concord. Address Mare Island.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (a. s.) At Montevideo. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (a. s.) At Nagasaki, Japan.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address mail there.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.) At Fort Monroe. Address mail to that place.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Craig (a. s.) At Pagoda Anchorage Nov. 8. Will be relieved by the Boston.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickens (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Roy C. Smith (s. d.) At Newport, R. I. Will be supplied with new set of Thornycroft boilers.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (a. s.) At Hong Kong, China.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.) At Norfolk. Will sail about Dec. 15 for Guantamalan Coast. Present address Norfolk, Va. Lieut. Buckingham has been detached and Comdr. W. T. Burwell ordered to command.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Training-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. Louis Kingsley (Training-ship.) Left Funchal for St. Thomas Nov. 6 en route for Yorktown, Va., where she is due about Jan. 1. Address, care U. S. Consul, St. Thomas, until Dec. 1, then to Norfolk, Va. Was at St. Thomas Nov. 30. The U. S. S. Essex is at St. Thomas and the Machias at Chemulpo on Nov. 30.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Bicknell (s. d.) At Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 16. Address mail to Portsmouth.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE. (Receiving-ship.) Comdr. C. E. Clark. At Mare Island.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans. At Philadelphia.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. W. B. Hoff (s. d.) En route for Montevideo with stores for the flagship Newark, Castine and Yantic. Will bring back men whose terms of service have expired. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (a. s.) At Corinto. Address, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield (n. a. s.) At Portland, Me. Address Newport, R. I. Was presented with silver service by citizens of Portland on Nov. 27 with appropriate ceremony.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neil (e. s.) Cruising between Alexandretta and Messina.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards. Left Shanghai, China, Nov. 25 for Chemulpo, Korea. Was at latter place Nov. 30.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (n. a. s.) Sailed from Newport News, Va., Nov. 27 for the Eastern Mediterranean for Smyrna to join other vessels of European squadron in protecting American interests. Will stop en route at Gibraltar for coal.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan (p. s.) (s. d.) At Erie, Pa. Address at that place.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. W. Reisinger (a. s.) At Tien-Tsin, China.

MONTREY, 4 Guns, Capt. T. F. Kane (p. s.) At San Francisco, Cal.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard. Repairs ordered to be completed by Dec. 14, when she will sail South with other vessels of squadron.

NEWARK, 18 Guns (Flagship), Capt. Yates Stirling (s. a. s.) At Montevideo Nov. 21.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. W. S. Schley (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At New York Navy Yard to undergo repairs and sail Dec. 14 with squadron on a cruise to Caribbean Sea. Will touch at La Guayra and Trinidad en route.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (a. s.) At Yokohama, Japan. Will be made flagship.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory (a. s.) At Shanghai, China.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.) Cruising in Puget Sound, visiting different ports on the coast. At Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 28. Address, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden (s. d.) At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.) Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard. Will have repairs completed by Dec. 14 and sail South with squadron.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. s.) At Mare Island Nov. 27.

RICHMOND, Capt. J. O'Kane. (Receiving-ship.) At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. (Public Marine School.) At the foot of East 28th St., New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.) (Flagship.) Left Naples Nov. 19 for Alexandretta to protect American interests.

SARATOGA, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Penn. School-ship.) Address Philadelphia, Pa.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass, Norfolk, Va. At New York Navy Yard.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (s. d.) In Magdalena Bay, Cal., making surveys. Present mail address, San Diego, Cal.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore (s. a. s.) At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. s.) At Chemulpo, Korea.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A court of inquiry is in session at Mare Island Navy Yard investigating a loss of 7,500 yards of canvass transferred by Equipment Department to the Paymaster.

It is expected that among the first nominations which President Cleveland will transmit to the Senate next week will be two to fill the vacancies existing in the Judge Advocate General's Department and among the Post Chaplains.

Lieut. Comdr. Joseph G. Eaton left Washington during the past week amid the pleasant wishes of his friends for Boston, where he is to assume command of the Enterprise. Lieut. Comdr. Eaton has been on duty as a member of the Steel Inspection Board and performed laborious duty efficiently while occupying that billet. He made many friends while in Washington and his assignment elsewhere is sincerely regretted.

For the purpose of ascertaining whether the accident to the breech block of the Columbia's gun was due to weakness of the system, a test of an 8-inch gun similar to the Columbia's will be made in a few days at the Indian Head Proving Ground. Pressures up to 25 tons will be obtained in the chamber of the weapon, and if it stands this strain, ordnance officers say there will be no necessity for changing the present type of breech mechanism. A board of officers, consisting of Lieuts. Moore and Rodgers and Professor Alger, is now investigating the matter.

Upon inquiry at the Navy Department, it has been learned that the changes proposed in the Texas, involving the removal of the hydraulic pumps from their present position to the armor redoubt will not be considered until the more thorough and careful test of the present machinery under the best possible conditions has been had. So far as the reports of her officers show, the Texas will, with certain minor changes, prove to be a very excellent fighting machine in every way. Constr. Bowles says that the ship showed no evidence of structural weakness. It is quite possible that she will be delayed some time longer at the yard than was originally contemplated.

Preparations are in progress for the coming test of the experimental turret, representing a structure similar to the turrets of the Massachusetts. The structure will be made of cast iron plates, except the plate to be fired at, which will be one of the old ballistic plates which represented groups of armor for the turrets of the Indiana. The Department had hoped to use the plates of the proposed turret for the Iowa, but were unable to do so on account of the delay in getting them to the Proving Ground. It is said by ordnance experts that as the information desired by the Department relates to the effect of the shot on the framework and interior of the structure, the use of cast iron plates will not affect the results of the experiment.

Secretary Herbert has adopted the recommendation of the Walker board that a ram something like that on the Texas be placed on the new battleships. The ram is to be located nine feet below the waterline. Comdr. Bradford and Lieut. Comdr. Staunton, representing the Walker Board, and Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn and Naval Constr. Taylor, representing the majority of the Board of Construction, appeared before the Secretary on Monday and delivered oral arguments for and against the Walker recommendation, respectively. Great interest is manifested in the bids for the proposed battleships, which will be opened on Saturday at noon, and there promises to be some lively bidding.

The torpedo boat Cushing, on Nov. 22, in a sham attack against the Maine, succeeded in getting within the 500-yard circle without discovery despite the fact that the Maine had her four search lights out sweeping the horizon. Rules were arranged similar to those which have governed the drill between the torpedo station and the Cushing. Lieut. Smith of the Cushing promised not to take shelter behind any obstruction within 2,000 yards, one sea mile. She was discovered only when within twenty seconds of torpedoing distance, and before all the lights could be trained upon her she had discharged all three of her torpedoes, rockets serving as torpedoes. When the allotted two minutes had expired after her discovery she was alongside the ship, having approached under reduced speed.



## FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.

The leading society event of the season at this post was the celebration on the evening of Nov. 19 of the nuptials of Misses Mary Swift and Sarah Genevieve, daughters of Capt. and Mrs. Palmer Gaylord Wood, to Capt. Eugene L'Hommiedieu Swift, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., and Mr. Walter Warren Magee, of Syracuse, N. Y. The ceremony took place in Gordon Hall, and was most touchingly performed by Post Chaplain Orville J. Nave, according to the Episcopal ritual. The hall was tastefully decorated. The platform, improvised as a chancel with altar and rail in the background, was most beautifully and appropriately adorned by a profusion of white flowers, chrysanthemums and carnations with smilax, while a superb marriage bell of roses and smilax was suspended between the graceful folds of the 12th Inf. regimental colors, the much-cherished battle flag on the right. Candles burned on the altar, while the cross and rail were wreathed with white satin ribbon and smilax. By eight o'clock the guests had assembled, the officers in full uniform and their wives in most effective toilettes, the members of Cos. A, E, F and H also in full dress on the main floor, while the gallery was filled by the soldiers' families, all glad to honor with their presence the marriage of these beautiful daughters of the regiment. At a quarter past eight the opening strains of the wedding march from Lohengrin, most feelingly rendered by the orchestra under the able leadership of Mr. F. Henri Greissing, gave the signal for the formation of the bridal procession. The bridesmaids were Miss Meliora Woolworth, of Omaha, and the Misses Odellia and Elizabeth Comba, daughters of Col. Richard Comba. Next to the bridesmaids came Miss Daphne Wood, strewing roses at the feet of her bride sisters, an act symbolical of the path of their happy girlhood days, and an omen of their future felicity. Then followed the lovely married sister, the wife of Col. Peter Dumont Vroom, Insp. Gen. U. S. A., and last of all the father and mother. At the chancel the grooms, attended by their best man, Lieut. William Morton Wood, met the brides, and conducted them to the altar. The brides were given away by both father and mother. The ceremony was rendered doubly impressive by an accompaniment of the ever-beautiful "Angel's Serenade," in subdued strains. After the benedictions had been pronounced the bridal procession was re-formed and moved with Mendelssohn's wedding march for inspiration. Dr. and Mrs. Swift leading, then Mr. and Mrs. Magee, Lieut. Wood and Mrs. Vroom, Lieut. Harbeson and Miss Woolworth, Lieut. Saxton and Miss Bessie Comba, Lieut. Elliot and Miss Comba, while Lieuts. Clark, Drew and Dove brought up the rear. The reception began immediately, and there can be no doubt of the sincerity of the congratulations and best wishes expressed by the good people of the 12th to the charming brides, who had grown up in their midst, while the grooms, although less well known, came in for their share of the good-will. The brides' cakes were then cut with due ceremony, Dr. Swift's sword serving as a server for the occasion. Dancing followed and was kept up until a late hour, a delicious supper being served in the intervals. Many were the toasts given and drunk in a famous punch, which, to judge from the repeated onslaughts of a delegation of the oldsters of the regiment, who styled themselves the "Grand Army," and were nobly supported by the "Sons of Veterans," was evidently all that the occasion called for. The guests present were Col. and Mrs. Comba, the Misses Comba, Capt. and Mrs. Craigie, Capt. and Mrs. Haloran, Lieut. and Mrs. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. McCarthy, Lieut. and Mrs. Barth, Lieut. and Mrs. Anglum, Lieut. and Mrs. Ballou, Lieut. and Mrs. Hersey, Maj. Gageby, Lieuts. Abbot, Elliot, Drew, Dove, Cochen, Harbeson, Siviter, Davis and Smith, all of the 12th Inf.; Drs. McCreey and Munday, Chaplain and Mrs. Nave, Lieut. Saxton, 8th Cav.; Miss Woolworth and Mr. Wallace Craigie.

The brides' dresses in Marie Antoinette style, were of white duchesse satin with pearl and opalescent trimmed corages. Miss May carried bride's roses and smilax, Miss Genevieve, American beauties, the Harvard crimson, in honor of the groom's alma mater, while her veil was pinned in place by a twelve in diamonds, the groom's gift. Mrs. Wood wore heliotrope brocade and velvet, with diamond ornaments; Mrs. Vroom, her wedding dress, an empire gown of white duchesse satin and brocade, with pearl ornaments; Miss Daphne, white silk. The bridesmaids wore Marie Antoinette gowns of white silk with chiffon fichus, and carried bride's roses. Dr. Swift was in full uniform, Mr. Magee in the conventional black, the best man and ushers also in full uniform. Each usher had as a souvenir from the grooms a stick pin which was a wreath of gold set with pearls and turquoise. The bridal party left the post followed by a shower of rice and the traditional old shoe, for Valentine, where they took a special car for the East. Dr. and Mrs. Swift will extend their tour beyond sea, spending most of the time in Italy. Mr. and Mrs. Magee will be at home in Syracuse in December. The wedding gifts were many and beautiful, there being a preponderance of the useful articles, which, as a rule, characterize the selections of Army people on such occasions. Numerous telegrams of congratulation were received during the day from all over the country.

## FORT WARREN, MASS.

Gen. Miles, accompanied by the Board on Fortifications, visited Warren last week and inspected the works now in progress, consisting of emplacements for modern 10-inch guns. During the temporary absence of Col. Woodruff, the party were received by Capt. E. T. C. Richmond and shown around the post. The command was prepared to render to Gen. Miles the customary salute and other honors due to his position, but he declined the courtesy. He expressed his pleasure at the tidy condition in which he found the post, and appeared to be impressed when informed that there was no wire connection with Boston. We hope that this knowledge on the General's part may lead to good results. Warren is nothing if not isolated.

The Fort Warren Social Club, comprising the enlisted men of Bats. C and H, 2d Art., gave their first annual ball on Thursday evening, Nov. 21. The hall had been beautifully decorated; the room and gymnasium were thrown into one, and the stage of the latter presented a realistic camp fire scene. The Reception Committee was composed of Berger, Tobin, Grenwall, O'Reilly and Stebbins. The steamer Resolute made a trip from Boston at 8 P. M., returning at about 4 A. M., and conveyed more than 100 guests to the entertainment, among the number of whom were the McKenzies, Garrison of the R. A. and N. U. Sergt. Shillingham, president of the committee, presented, with a short speech on behalf of the men, the commanding officer, Col. C. A. Woodruff, with a handsome crayon likeness of the Colonel. Col. Woodruff responded with a few words of

thanks, after which the grand march struck up and was led by the commanding officer and Miss Marie Schenck. Among the officers and their families who took part in the march were Lieuts. Catlin, Weaver and Ketcham, and Mrs. Woodruff, Mrs. Richmond and Miss Benedict. Refreshments were served at intervals during the evening, and the ball was a success and enjoyed by all.

On the evening of Nov. 23 the Kimley Post 113, G. A. R., celebrated its twenty-sixth birthday with a dinner at Young's Hotel, in Boston. Col. Woodruff, commanding of Fort Warren, was a guest of honor. The Boston "Journal" referred to the occasion as follows: "Col. Woodruff, U. S. A., was next presented, and was received with enthusiasm. He said that the regular Army wished to be assisted by the National Guard. There were only 25,000 men in the regular Army. In Europe the ratio was from 6 to 45 to every 1,000. In Switzerland there was a standing army of 135,000. Gen. Miles, the new Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army, had recently advocated the increase of our Army so that there would be 2 soldiers to every 1,000 inhabitants. This would give us an army of 35,000 men. The number now in the Army was hardly enough for the artillery branch of the service, of which Col. Woodruff is a member."

Miss Harrison, of Fort Adams, spent last week with Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver.

The Boston "Commercial" for Nov. 23 contained an article by Miss Marie Schenck and the following: "Miss Schenck, daughter of Capt. Schenck, U. S. A., now stationed at Fort Warren, is a writer of more than ordinary ability."

The Boston "Journal" of Nov. 24 also contained an article by Miss Schenck.

## NAVAL MILITIA.

In transmitting to the Secretary of the Navy the annual report of Lieut. Niblack on the Naval Militia, Assistant Secretary W. McAdoo says:

"The organizations are growing rapidly and the public interest in them is steadily increasing. This organization is founded entirely on the patriotic zeal of the citizens in the various State organizations, and is entitled to every possible encouragement at the hands of the national government. To make them at all efficient it is absolutely necessary that they be kept in close touch with this Department, and be aided, encouraged and instructed in every possible way. In so far as they approximate to a naval force they are removed from the usual conditions of a land militia, and cannot find the proper sympathy and encouragement in the circumstances surrounding the latter. This Department has done everything possible within the limits of the law to help these organizations, and takes great pride in their present strength and efficiency. Just at present they need, above all things, sufficient boats to perfect themselves in boat work."

The report of Lieut. Niblack accompanying this covers the reports on the several State organizations which have been given here. Also the report of William C. Wise, U. S. N., Captain commanding the Amphitrite, on the Naval Militia of Georgia; Lieuts. W. C. Babcock, E. A. Anderson and Casey B. Morgan on the Michigan Militia; Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Sturdy, Lieut. J. S. Phelps, Jr., and Ensign A. C. Diefenbach on the California Militia. Capt. Wise in his report on the Georgia Militia says: "Their organization seems well able to man and handle a man-of-war, and the only use we could be to them was instruction in the main and secondary batteries and signals with search and electric signals. They were enthusiastic and apparently in good shape as an auxiliary to the Navy. It is a pleasure to bring to the notice of the Department the very cordial receptions afforded us, not only by the citizens and their official representatives, but also by the Naval Militia at the ports visited. Their zeal, eagerness to learn, intelligence and strong desire to add to the effective force of the country were gratifying, and there is no doubt that our visits and work have stimulated a good feeling for the service, and I trust that this feeling will be cultivated by such assistance on the part of the Department as to bring their organizations up to a high state of efficiency as auxiliaries. To do this I believe that naval officers should be detailed as instructors or assistants. It is an anomaly, to speak mildly, that a cavalry officer is the inspector of a naval organization, as was the case at Brunswick. May I suggest to the Department that very effective and good work could be done with these organizations if they were put on board of a small cruiser and sent to sea for a week; could not the Bancroft or the Lancaster be utilized for this service with a commanding officer and a few seamen, the rest of the ship to be manned by the Reserves? This would solve the problem of inspections, increase their efficiency, and give the service the benefit of their interest and support."

Of the Michigan Militia we are told that the "battalion presented a very creditable and efficient appearance. In the exercises on board ship, while a number of the men had not been afloat before, the senior officers and leading men seemed to understand their duties very well, the others giving so much attention to the instruction as to attract our warm commendation, the improvement from day to day being so marked that it is to be regretted the period of instruction was limited to a week. In professional knowledge we would class them as follows: Senior officers, excellent; junior officers, fair; chief petty officers, excellent; other petty officers, good; enlisted force, fair; organization as infantry battalion, excellent; as ship's company, good. It is earnestly recommended that a few rapid-fire guns be supplied this vessel in case the Naval Militia are again sent on board for instruction. Several members of this organization having expressed a desire for instruction in the use of automobile torpedoes, it is respectfully recommended that an annual course of instruction for one month be given at the torpedo station, Newport, R. I., to those of the Naval Militia who may volunteer for it at their own expense."

The report on the California Militia says: "The men showed aptness, and from the readiness with which they grasped the details of the drills after the necessarily limited instructions, showed good material. The desire to learn and the attention to duty of both officers and men was good, but the lack of organization on a basis of ship's duties and a general haziness as to the object of both the Naval Reserve and its cruise and requirements was apparent, and the attendance of the ship at the Santa Cruz carnival rather increased the latter. With the exception of a few officers and men who had followed the sea, there was a lack of professional knowledge, due in great measure to the want of opportunity. The discipline was good and the uniforms and accoutrements in fairly good condition. Among the advantages of the Naval Militia mentioned is: 'Incidentally, the popularization of the Navy. By this is understood the bringing before the public the objects and uses of a navy, and in reaching the masses by bringing a number of zealous, enthusiastic, patriotic citizens in more intimate contact with it.'

In his general report Lieut. Niblack says: "There has been considerable diminution of enthusiasm in the older Naval Militia organizations, due largely to uncertainty as to the real purpose and aim of the Naval Militia movement. The number of resignations, discharges, etc., clearly indicate this. Unless it is desired that the movement should drift on in an uncertain and halting way, with possibly ultimate failure, a vigorous State and national initiative should at once be taken. The question should be definitely settled as to where local aid may justly cease and the responsibility of the Department begin. Lack of uniformity in State laws and the tentative and experimental status of the whole question merit careful consideration."

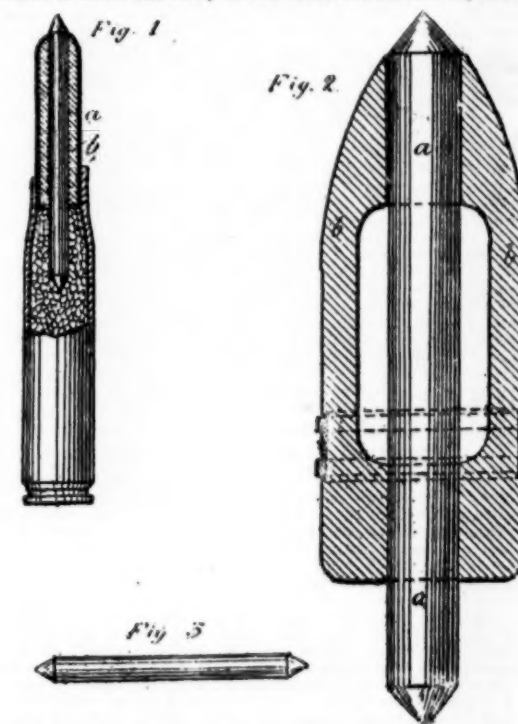
The specifications for inspection of steel for use in the construction of hulls and machinery of battleships Nos. 5 and 6 have been completed and approved by Secretary Herbert.

The 2d Regt., Pennsylvania National Guard, is preparing to enter its new armory, and Col. Porter has appointed the following committee to have the matter in charge: Lieut. Col. Dechert, Maj. Worman, Maj. Hartung, Capt. John T. Hughes, Co. G, and 1st Lieut. Joseph B. Amey, of Co. B.

Col. Dowd, of the 12th N. Y., has appointed ex-Lieut. D. Sydney Appleton, of Co. B., a Battalion Quartermaster. The re-entry of Lieut. Appleton into the 12th secures the organization another valuable officer to its already efficient corps.

## NEW ARMOR PIERCING PROJECTILE.

We reproduce from "Arms and Explosives" the illustration and description which follows of an armor piercing projectile just patented by H. Borchardt, Germany. The length given to projectiles has hitherto been confined practically to three or four diameters, and in order to increase the efficiency the general tendency has been to increase the initial velocity. The advantage derived from such practice is, however, comparatively very small, as the velocity of the moving projectile decreases in direct ratio to its initial velocity, which could only be raised by a large increase in cost. The present invention enables projectiles having a length equal to 10 to 15 or more diameters, that is to say, projectiles having a ratio of mass relatively to the cross section far beyond



anything hitherto known or possible, to be fired with complete safety to any distance and without having to alter existing weapons. The efficiency of the projectiles is thus greatly increased, so that with the improved projectile an armor plate having a thickness equal to five diameters of the projectile has been pierced. The arrangement shown in connection with small projectiles may be adapted to the largest calibers with much greater effect and facility.

Fig. 1 shows a section of a complete cartridge for infantry use furnished with these improvements. Fig. 2 shows the core or bolt of the projectile. Fig. 3 shows an armor piercing projectile with this invention applied to it. As will be seen, the outer form and construction of the various projectiles hitherto in use may be retained and a core or bolt (a) introduced, which is kept in position in the outer shell (b) of the projectile by pressing, shrinking or screwing therein in such a manner and to such an extent that its relative position cannot be affected by the pressure of gases of explosion. The object is to fire the whole projectile as a single piece till it strike home, at which moment the outer shell (b) becomes separated from the core or bolt (a) either by being broken to pieces or by stripping off therefrom, thereby enabling the latter to penetrate with full energy and pierce the object struck.

## FORT BLISS, TEX.

The following list of the members of the Post Lyceum at Fort Bliss, Tex., and the title of the papers they will read during the present season is furnished: 1. Col. D. Parker, 18th Inf., "Popular Fallacies Regarding the Military Service," Feb. 26, 1896. 2. Capt. C. B. Hinton, 18th Inf., "Hints of Importance for the Officer and Soldier," Dec. 18, 1895. 3. 1st Lieut. J. H. Duval, 18th Inf., "Remarks on the Consolidated Mass," Feb. 19, 1896. 4. 1st Lieut. E. S. Avis, 18th Inf., "An Infantry Captain," Feb. 12, 1896. 5. 1st Lieut. F. M. M. Beall, Adj. 18th Inf., "Is the Army Mistrusted in Time of Peace," Feb. 5, 1896. 6. 1st Lieut. F. D. Evans, 18th Inf., "Some remarks in Criticism," Dec. 11, 1895. 7. 2d Lieut. P. G. Lowe, 18th Inf., "The Vicksburg Campaign," Jan. 22, 1896. 8. 2d Lieut. G. D. Moore, 18th Inf., "The U. S. Magazine Rifle," Dec. 4, 1895. 9. 2d Lieut. M. Baldwin, 18th Inf., "The Atlanta Campaign," Jan. 29, 1896. 10. 2d Lieut. W. S. McBroom, 18th Inf., "Grant's Campaign of Chattanooga," Jan. 15, 1896.



## FROM THE MAN-AFRAID-OF-HIS-BOOKS.

Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

The lyceum is now occupying the attention of our young and middle-aged officers. With trying to learn how to make a bow-line-on-a-bight, figuring out how much gun-cotton will upset a post, explaining the adjustments of the solar attachment to an engineer's transit theodolite, and the method of re-section with a sextant; cogitating upon the difference between martial law and military government in a hostile country, or why an officer in arrest with extended limits cannot breach that arrest; mastering the difference between Bonie's points and Cossack posts, and what Prince Kraft zu Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen said upon the subject; with all this and much more, including the unspeakable Batchelor, an officer's time is occupied. With the yearly repetition of this hilarious routine it is gradually dawning upon some of the more thoughtful and mentally vigorous officers that several of the youthful instructors at the Infantry and Cavalry School should have their book writing propensities curtailed. Some of the more recently issued books may be both desirable and necessary at that primary and post graduate institution, but that all officers should be compelled yearly to encourage such adolescent efforts at book making savors pleasantly of the late lamented income tax.

## THE GERMAN ARMY IN ATTACK.

Not the least noticeable feature of the attack as practiced in Germany is the extreme quietness of the operation, the invisibility of the staff, the entire absence of galloping aides-de-camp or adjutants, and, nevertheless, the rapidity and precision with which the whole manoeuvre is carried out. This, I am firmly convinced, is due to the clear and complete instructions issued to every unit in the hearing of the men, to the strict regard for the responsibilities of each grade, and to every leader, no matter how inferior his rank, being left entirely to himself in carrying out the task intrusted to him. In the case of a brigade (two regiments, each of three or four battalions) the leading of the firing line and supports, when once the advance has begun, is wholly in the hands of the company officers; the reserves are controlled by the battalion commanders, the second line by the commander of the regiment, while the remainder are at the disposal of the brigadier. Each regiment selects its own points of assault, and against this point the regimental commander masses his second line when he deems the decisive moment has arrived, and, so far as I could see, it is the close approach of the second line which gives the signal for the assault.

The intelligent initiative of the company officers was always conspicuous. In the counterstroke made by the Fourth Division on Sept. 10, the brigades advanced abreast, and during the movement it was found that the enemy, drawing off from in front of the right, occupied a position facing the left wing only. A change of front was therefore necessary on the part of the right brigade, and this was effected without a single order being given by either brigade, regimental, or battalion commander, the whole of the several lines at once conforming to the change made by the company of direction. This manoeuvre, carried out by eight battalions moving over steep and broken ground, between orchards and farm buildings, occupied only a few minutes; it was made without slackening the pace, and with almost mechanical accuracy, neither intervals nor distances being lost, and it spoke volumes for the high training of the company officers.—London Times Correspondence.

## AN INDIAN FOOTBALL TEAM.

Speaking of Capt. Pratt's Indian football team, the New York "Tribune" says: "Until they came East, some of them a year ago, many of them only two or three years ago, the Indian boys had never heard of football, and certainly had never seen a game. It is a notable fact that the Indians have no code of signals. Their style of play is peculiar. Every member knows exactly what he must do as soon as the centre stoops to snap the ball back. There is no word passed nor signs given, or if there are, they have been kept so concealed that nobody has heard or seen either. Their quick movements and splendid muscular development enable them to make great gains in bucking the centre. The Indians are not given to much running around the ends, and very seldom attempt it except when they try the old crisscross trick. They had a trick which they played successfully last year, of getting the ball, dropping back for a kick, and then abandoning that and bucking the centre. It was successful in every instance, and they invariably made gains by their stratagem. They do not talk at all during the play. One never hears them call on each other to line up or to do this or that. In the game in Philadelphia, when a number of 'Varsity' men sat around in blankets during the intermission, looking blown and worn out, the Indians walked around the grounds as unconcerned as if they were attending a picnic, and laughed at the white men, who were at so much trouble to be rubbed down and carefully covered with blankets. Leading an outdoor life, they are hardened to all sorts of weather, and a little thing like a rain storm or a sudden snow flurry during the progress of a game never disconcerts them at all. One of their best traits is their keeping their eyes on the ball all the time. They are down on the opponent who holds it and tackle him in an instant. It was a revelation to the Duquesne Athletic Club, of Pittsburgh, to see them follow the ball on the kickoff. Lone Wolf had hardly kicked the ball before the ends and guards were down on the man who got it, and it was seldom that he made a gain of five yards. This year, out of five games, they have won two and lost three.

## A KNOTTY MEDICAL PROBLEM.

Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

The temper of this usually quiet garrison is fairly seething owing to our inability to see things of different aspects by the same light. That is to say, what is the proper way of addressing the new d-d-doc-doc, we beg his pardon, we mean the junior Assistant Surgeon who has just made things pleasant for the senior 2d Lieutenant by offering to go halves with him in the way of quarters? The second luff has philosophically taken to the attic.

This is how the whole thing works:

Capt. Bob Sawyer, Med. Dept., U. S. A., is an Assistant Surgeon with the rank of Captain, and is, "at his own request," as we say of others who are more retiring, addressed as Captain, his military title. This is understood, and, as is the case with modern football, there is no kick.

However, 1st Lieut. Benjamin Allen, Med. Dept., U. S. A., is also an Assistant Surgeon, but his rank is that of 1st Lieutenant. He has not yet offered any eruptive

remarks on the subject of his titular rights, and will probably defer anything rash until his first five years have elapsed. With officers it is customary to call a Lieutenant "Mister." Enlisted men speak to and of him as "Lieutenant." How does the Medical Department prefer that an Assistant Surgeon of this grade be addressed orally?

As "Lieutenant," which is strictly military? As "Mister," which has the air of social elegance? Or as "Doctor," which is scientific and professional? If the latter mode be correct, does the Assistant Surgeon cease to be a "doctor" after five years of service? Some do, even earlier.

"Doc" might not suit the Army, for the term is nautical, if it isn't nice, and thereby hangs a tell-tale air, as if one had been cut off for being behind in his exams. Meanwhile, Esculapius, Junior, commands the right platoon of the Hospital Corps (a man-and-a-half strong) in a nameless way while looking for your verdict.

MUGGINS.

## ADVANTAGES OF WOODEN SHEATHING.

Speaking of the advantages of wooden sheathing for steel vessels, the "Marine Review," of Cleveland, O., says: "When Capt. E. M. Peck ordered the steel steamer Harvey H. Brown's bottom sheathed with oak before she left the stocks, there was a great deal of adverse comment. It would make her draw so much more and decrease her speed, so it was said. Notwithstanding, she held her own with her sister ship and other boats in general, but recently she rolled over a rock in the Sailors' encampment. Every time an ordinary steel steamer does this, it requires a week or ten days in dock, and from \$10,000 to \$15,000 worth of repairs to make her as good as new again. After unloading 3,000 tons of ore, she went into the dock of the Detroit Dry Dock Company, who built her. The underwriters' agent examined her and said that but for the wooden sheathing, some \$10,000 to \$15,000 worth of repairs would be required, and as it is, about \$1,500 will cover the damage, and two days in dock was all that was necessary. When she first came out it was understood that a reduction in insurance of 25 cents would be made. Whether this was done or not, it seems that the outcome of this accident would lead the underwriters to make pretty liberal inducements to have owners adopt this wooden sheathing.

Instead of having several frames and plates broken, the Brown stood an actual damage to her steel bottom of two very slightly bent plates, and nothing will have to be done at all to these. The boat struck the rock about amidships on the port side and close to the keel. One plank bore the brunt of the contact. This plank, about fifty feet long, is twisted and torn into a jagged mass, and a deep hole at its after end shows that the point of the rock became embedded in the wood and the force of the on-moving boat turned it over until it lay on its flat side. Two planks that lay parallel with it were damaged on the edges and had to be removed. All are now on exhibition in the yard of the dry dock company.

## TWO ARMY PACKS.

The chief ordnance officer of the department of the Platte, 1st Lieut. Grote Hutchinson, 9th Cav., in his annual report, says of a trial of the Merriam pack and the Dodge blanket roll support: "A competitive test of these devices was made during the past year by four companies of the 17th Inf., stationed at Fort Russell, Wyo., under the direction of Col. J. S. Poland, 17th Inf. Twenty Merriam packs, improved, and twenty Dodge supports were issued to each company. Col. Poland reports that the Dodge yoke could be improved in appearance and ease of carrying, by making it of different widths to suit flat or deep chested men, that it has a tendency to wobble or roll on the point of support, and the friction hurts the shoulder; that the contents of the roll are more inaccessible; that a long muslin case should be provided to hold the different personal articles and to prevent their scattering when the blanket is needed, but with such a case, sees no particular advantage in adding the weight of the wooden yoke to the roll. The advance guard test—the soldier carrying his kit and firing—showed that the Dodge support interfered much less than the Merriam pack in obtaining an effective fire at long ranges, and that it is almost impossible to fire in a prone position with the Merriam pack on a soldier's back."

He reports that the Merriam pack, distributing the weight of the load between the shoulders and hips, with less on the former, is constructed on a good principle, retains a compactness and fixity of place on the soldier's back not possessed by the Dodge support or service blanket bag, yet requires time and practice on the part of each soldier to learn the functions of the different parts. Its complexity makes it questionable whether it is suitable for a volunteer army. He recognizes the Merriam pack as an advance beyond anything tried in this country, and that, when properly adjusted, it will permit of the transportation of a load with less discomfort to the soldier than any construction thus far tried, but thinks it probable that the valise will be sometime composed of detachable sections and permit of a part "containing what is not needed in immediate contact with the enemy" being dismounted and loaded in the company transportation cart. He objects to the inescapable Merriam pack in that it compels carrying of rations in the valise and the soldier to always carry the valise in order to have his rations by him, and claims that, although the roads of this country have been improved since 1861, and the terrain is more easily traversed, there are miles remaining over which and through which the American soldier must march and where he will abandon in the streams of water and in the fires of camp any impediments to his easiest individual locomotion. He recommends that the pack be manufactured in different sizes to conform to average types of physique."

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Charles Scribner's Sons publish in a handsome volume at the price of \$1.50, a sketch of Constantinople by F. Marion Crawford, with illustrations to nearly every page, by Edwin L. Weeks, most of them full page drawings. Admirable in authorship and illustration, it is as handsome in typography and binding as the Scribner's can make it, which is saying much.

Howard Pyle's "Story of Jack Ballister's Fortunes," which ran its course through the "St. Nicholas Magazine," very much to the satisfaction of its readers, has been published in a volume by the Century Co. It is a story of early American history, "giving the narrative of the adventures of a young gentleman of good family, who was kidnapped in the year 1719, and carried to the plantations of the continent of Virginia, where he fell in with that famous pirate, Capt. Edward Teach, or

Blackbeard; of his escape from the pirates and the rescue of a young lady from out their hands." Here you have all the elements of romance and adventure unlimited, and Mr. Pyle has made the most of them.

Under the title of "Hero Tales from American History," the Century Co. have gathered into a handsome volume a series of short sketches, by Henry Cabot Lodge and Theodore Roosevelt, of the leading heroes and most striking events of American history, those which marked the high tide of patriotism. They include stories of Washington, Boone, Rogers, Clarke, Gouverneur Morris, John Quincy Adams, Francis Parkman, Stonewall Jackson, Grant, Robert Gould Shaw, Sheridan, Lieut. Cushing, Farragut and Lincoln; the battles of Trenton, Bennington, King's Mountain, Stony Point and Gettysburg; burning of the Philadelphia; Cruise of the Wasp; the General Armstrong privateer, the Alamo and Hampton Roads. There is an illustration to each chapter. It is a grand book and should be in the hands of every American lad to show him what his forefathers have done and borne, and to quicken the pulses of patriotic resolution. Of different sort, but not less interesting, is "A Boy of the First Empire," by Eldridge S. Brooks, which is reprinted by the Century Co. from "St. Nicholas." It gives the children their share in the revival of Napoleonic literature. The hero is a brave French lad who warns Napoleon of a desperate plot against his person. In return he is taken into the service of the Emperor and made a page at court, becomes a special favorite of Napoleon, and is employed on many errands of delicacy and secrecy. The important incidents of the "First Empire" are so woven into the narrative as to give it the interest of history as well as of adventure.

A companion volume for the "Hero Tales" is Hezekiah Butterworth's "Knight of Liberty, a tale of the Fortunes of La Fayette," published by D. Appleton & Co. To the pupils of American schools this picture of a life of unselfish patriotism is dedicated in the hope that it may aid in the renewal of interest in the purposes and deeds of the founders of republics. It is the well-told story of a noble life.

In association and contrast with Napoleon the Great, comes Napoleon the Little, concerning whose character and personal history we gather much new information from "Life in the Tuileries Under the Second Empire," by Anna L. Bicknell, published by the Century Co. Curiosity as to the daily routine of palace life is as great among republicans as among monarchists; perhaps even greater. It is fully gratified in this account of personal experiences during nine years within the walls of the Tuileries. Miss Bicknell is an English lady who was chosen as governess, or rather as a friend and guide, of the daughters of the Duchesse de Tascher de la Pagerie. The father-in-law of this lady was first cousin to the Empress Josephine, and was a favorite with the great Napoleon even after the divorce. He and his entire household dwelt in the Tuileries during the Second Empire, and as they made Miss Bicknell quite one of the family, she saw Napoleon and Eugénie almost daily, and met all of the leading men and women of the Second Empire on terms of more or less intimacy. Eugénie she holds in small esteem, but she has much to say of the Emperor's goodness and kindness of heart.

"Cruising among the Caribbees, Summer Days and Winter Months," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, is the story by Charles Augustus Stoddard, of his experiences in the West Indies. It contains excellent descriptions of St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Santa Cruz, Antigua, Martinique and other islands of the West Indies, and is written in a lively and entertaining style. It gives an American a pang when he reads in the description of St. Thomas, that when Mr. Seward, in 1886, had arranged for its purchase for \$5,000,000 as a coaling and refitting station, Congress refused to ratify the bargain, "and our government stood disgraced, and the Danish King justly angry before the world."

The last volume of the Military Series published by Gale & Polden, Aldershot, is a work entitled "Copying Manuscripts from First Class Certificates of Education, with Solutions and Appendix by Army Schoolmaster J. Morrison."

A valuable volume for all who have occasion to concern themselves with military law is the "Digest of Opinions of the Judge Advocates General of the Army, with Notes by Col. W. Winthrop," published by the Government Printing Office. Col. Winthrop's long experience in the Judge Advocate's Department peculiarly qualifies him for the work of editing such a volume. It is arranged according to subjects and is carefully indexed. It contains the opinions published in the last Digest, that of 1880, and those rendered since then.

Referring to the Keeley treatment in the Army, Maj. S. W. Groesbeck, J. A., says in his recent annual report: "From inquiries made of officers who have had some opportunity of observing the effect of the Keeley cure upon enlisted men, the impression is gained that this treatment can be made a valuable agency for lessening drunkenness in the Army."

George Cary Eggleston's beautiful little volume of "American War Ballads and Lyrics," just issued from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, is a "collection of the songs and ballads of the colonial wars, the Revolution, the War of 1812-15, the war with Mexico and the Civil War." Mr. Eggleston says that he has striven to make the collection "broadly representative rather than complete" and to include in it "those pieces relating to our several wars which best reflect the spirit of the times that produced them." The list of songs begins with "Lovewell's Fight," written in 1725, "the earliest American war ballad known to us as having been dear to the hearts of the people who sang or recited it." Then follow nearly 300 pages of noble poems, stirring songs and doggerel ditties, following down the years of our republican life until the book closes with the "tramp, tramp, tramp" of the boys that are marching to a tune we cannot hear to-day without a thrill of wartime excitement. The work forms a connected history of the lyrical expression of American patriotism of which we may be proud, since, as Mr. Eggleston says, "there is not a cowardly line in it and scarcely an ungenerous one." It gives additional interest to this collection of patriotic verse to know that it comes from a gentleman who "fit into the war" on the Southern side of our great national contention.

## THE SOLDIERS OF JAPAN.

Capt. G. F. Elliott, U. S. M. C., who commanded the American force at Seoul, Corea, at the outbreak of hostilities and later had command of the marine guard held in readiness at Tientsin for service at Peking, has made an interesting report to the Navy Department, which has just been made public. He ascribes the military efficiency of Japan to the 2,000,000 hereditary soldiers of Japan, known as the Samuris, who were in 1870 mustered out of the Diamos by an edict of the Mikado. Soldiers not belonging to their class were leavened by them, when for the first time in the history of their



country they were allowed the privilege of fighting for her. It was a spectacle like that witnessed in this country at the close of the Civil War, when each and all of the 2,000,000 hereditary soldiers of Japan laid by their swords in a day and the privileged class became of the people. The feudal system, which had defended the country, closed it to foreigners, made invasions and filled Nippon for hundreds of years with chivalry and oppression ended. The country was defenseless, having neither army nor navy, but the Progressive party immediately took steps to create both, modeled after those existing among enlightened nations. Army officers of good standing from America, France and Germany were employed to instruct, organize and drill the new defense, but no system was adopted until from observation the German was preferred, and the Japanese Army is now modeled with slight and suitable changes, after that country. Capt. Elliott says: "Japanese infantry regiments are homogeneous physically; the men do not vary more than two inches in height, seven years in age or more than twenty pounds in weight. In the field they are not burdened with overfleshy men, neither with the faithful old soldier whose pride has outlived his strength. Forced marches did not leave a fourth of the regiment straggling in the road, and the endurance of the men could be counted on nearly as a unit. Undoubtedly they are brave, but have not been tried in large bodies up to a demoralizing loss, although small parties on one or two occasions were cut off and fell together like true soldiers. Whether they will take a panic under heavy reverses is not known. They are fairly well set up, but do not show it as much as the regular foreign soldier; good weight carriers, but I believe slow marchers, although for short distances they get over ground very rapidly on a trot, having what is known as good wind. Drill has in a great degree eliminated the native peculiarity of being pigeon-toed. In marching they step too much from the knees, and do not move out from the hips; this, I think, is due from the use of the kimono in early life."

"All rifles are made at the arsenal in Tokio, and are called by the inventor's name, Murata. They are of two patterns. The one used by the great majority of troops was a single-loading bolt gun of .44 caliber, sighted to 1,400 meters without wind gauge; the other, a magazine gun of .315 caliber. The stocks are very short and the cheek wide. The cartridge box is of leather, holding about forty-five rounds, about four inches deep, so as to allow the hand to enter it readily. A small bottle with screw stopper is made into it at one end to contain oil. The belt is of heavy black leather with a tongue buckle. The knapsack is of russet leather; a pocket at one end holds the blade of the Lünemann trenching spade, the handle of which projects above the soldier's left shoulder when the knapsack is slung. The blanket was of sky blue, and when rolled was strapped on top and down each side of the knapsack. An extra pair of shoes was also strapped on each side, soles out. Just below the flap on the back was strapped a tin box shaped like the case of a pair of binoculars, this was the haversack, and was used for eating them and carrying boiled rice. There was a tray for tea, etc. The water bottle was of glass covered with leather."

"Cooking in camp was done for the company at kitchens, large iron pots being the only utensils. Boiled rice took the place of bread; tea, beef, when it could be purchased, and dried fish brought from Japan formed the ration. I think the cost of a single ration per day was three cents gold."

"While in Tien-Tsin, China, I visited several times the hospital under charge of Dr. Irwin, surgeon to Viceroy Li Hung Chang. Wounded Chinese soldiers were treated here during the winter. Surg. Maj. James, of the British Army, had charge of some of the wards, and was much interested in wounds made by the small caliber, enveloped bullet. He kindly gave me every opportunity to see and much information in regard to these wounds. I saw about thirty of the wounded. In no case were bones shattered to any extent, even at the exit of the ball. The puncture was clean; no bullet was found in the patient, so the casing was unknown, whether of steel or a softer metal. They did not seem to deflect on striking, but cut their way through in the line of flight. Thirty patients testified they had received their wounds at distances varying from 150 to 400 yards. They healed readily, often by first intention. None of the wounds were in the leg, for the men had made their own way from the battlefield on foot and in carts to the railroad, more than 200 miles, and were several weeks on the road. All suffered more from frostbitten feet than the bullets. Out of the thirty cases I saw, I think probably the old .45 caliber lead ball would have left on the field nine of them dead."

A French armor plate and a Carnegie plate, made by a patent process of nickel steel, reformed and Harveyized, were recently under trial at St. Petersburg. Both plates proved to be of the highest strength. Of the two, however, the American proved the most resisting, the French plate being finally smashed into four pieces, while the American broke only into three.

The trial of the ballistic plate representing the 15-inch turret armor of the battleship Iowa will probably take place about the 15th of December at Reddington, Pa., the proving ground of the Bethlehem Company. It may be that the Department will direct that the plates of the experimental turret be cast and that the ballistic plate be the ballistic plate of the Indiana's 15-inch turret armor which was tested some time ago. As it is desired to obtain only the effect on the turret and not the ballistic resistance of the plate, the officials say that this plan is just as good as that originally proposed. The trial will take place early next month at the Indian Head Proving Ground.

#### 71st N. Y.—COL. F. V. GREENE.

The past season at Creedmoor, in the number of marksmen qualified, has been the most successful in the history of the regiment, for which great credit is due to Capt. Austin, I. R. P., who has labored energetically in the work of his department. The figures for this year and also for the year 1894 are given below:

Co.	Marksmen.		Sharpshooters.		Experts.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Field and staff and non-commissioned staff	22	22	7	4	2	1
A	53	46	3	2	0	0
B	106	109	35	19	0	2
C	52	51	6	9	0	0
D	66	79	8	5	1	1
E	53	55	8	9	1	1
F	49	52	4	8	2	2
G	46	41	6	6	1	2
H	41	44	3	9	0	2
I	58	62	6	4	0	0
K						
Grand total	546	501	86	75	7	11

## THE STATE TROOPS.

### ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

The encampment of the Illinois N. G. at Springfield, Ill., this year, was unique in that everything was subordinated to practical and field training—a new departure not only in the State but throughout the National Guard. That it was most successful and resulted in much good all are agreed. Following is a synopsis of the report upon the encampment by Lieut. D. J. Baker, Jr., 12th Inf., U. S. A.:

Plan: To instruct troops in advanced drills, field training and troop leading. Headquarters staff rendered willing assistance and provided such ample facilities for care of the troops as to leave them free for instruction. While the personnel of the Guard is good, instruction and condition of the organizations vary. The instruction was adapted to the actual condition of each command. The methods were those prescribed in the Drill Regulations, Wagner's Organization and Tactics, Wagner's Security and Information, and the "Autumn Maneuvers of 1894," issued by the War Department.

First week: The 2d Inf. was thoroughly organized, well equipped and well instructed in close-order and in company, and somewhat in battalion extended order. Troop A was well mounted and equipped. Individual instruction excellent. They did not work well together and had little idea of scouting and screening. The 1st Brigade Signal Corps was composed of skilled telegraphists. The infantry was exercised chiefly in extended order, minor and battle tactics. Cavalry in scouting, screening and mounted troop drill. Signal Corps in flag, torch, heliograph and telegraph. Work of the Hospital Corps was thorough in litter drill, first aid and treatment in field hospital. At the end of the week a tactical scheme was worked out which resulted in the attack of the regiment in three lines on an outlined enemy over about 1,200 yards of varied ground. The cavalry covered the deployment of the infantry and supported the final stage of the attack by a charge. The attacks showed good discipline, fire control and training.

Second week: 1st Inf.—Remarks as to condition of 2d Inf. apply in general to the 1st Inf. The Gatling platoon was well manned and equipped, but hampered by the frailness of its guns and its attachment to an infantry regiment. The Hospital Corps is well trained. Battery D was thoroughly instructed in foot and, theoretically, in mounted drill. The work of the infantry was the same as that of first week. Battery in mounted drill. The tactical exercise resulted in attack on outlined enemy holding Range Hill. The frontal attack was made in two lines—a battalion in each. It was prepared by the artillery, which also went forward with the second line. A third battalion detoured, bridged the creek and struck enemy's left, driving home the attack, which was well managed, showing good training and discipline.

Third week: 7th Inf.—The newest regiment in the State; lacks that organization and cohesion that comes with time. It was trained only in close-order company drill. The regiment was exercised in close-order battalion and regimental drill. The result of the hard work done was most perceptible. Only such limits in extended order and battle exercises were attempted as would awaken ambition. The tactical exercise should have resulted in waiting fight of whole regiment in one line in strong position. Through lack of discipline and training the men got out of hand and attempted an impossible attack.

"The country regiments" should arrive well instructed in company close and extended order; men well set-up and officers theoretically acquainted with battalion drills. About half were in this condition, the other half not. The latter acted as a drag, but the hard, persistent work told plainly on all.

Fourth week: The 4th Inf. was worked at close-order battalion and regimental drills. Extended order, battle and minor tactics. The tactical exercise was the attack of two battalions on a third. The defense was well conducted. The first battalion did not attack in rapid and orderly manner necessary. The flank attack of the second—too elaborate for well-trained troops—failed. The fire discipline was poor. The Hospital Corps was good and well handled.

Fifth week: The 5th Inf. was much handicapped in its work by depletion due to too heavy details and looseness as to absentees. Battery A was well instructed in foot drills. Of mounted drill they knew nothing. At it they worked hard and the improvement was marked. Work done by the 5th Inf. same as that of 4th. The tactical exercise resulted in an attack of regiment in three lines, prepared and supported by the battery. The first line moved too slow; the second was well handled; the third line got out of hand. In all the fire discipline was poor. The Hospital Corps was well trained and handled.

Sixth week: The average of companies in 6th Inf. was not up to the average in other regiments either in numbers or training. Troop B is well trained. It did considerable "rough riding" and one day thoroughly scouted and mapped the country north and east to Sangamon River. The tactical exercise was an attack in three lines. The infantry was not well controlled in the final stages. This encampment was characterized by hard work, strict maintenance of discipline and earnest effort of all.

Target practice: In addition to the routine practice a company, selected from the best shots of each battalion, 1st Inf., and G, 4th Inf., were led in battle formation, 40 rounds per man, against an outlined enemy. The practice is excellent and recommended. In all battle and tactical exercises blank ammunition was used. The troops were always halted at 100 yards from point of attack. Ceremonies were subordinated to practical work, to the advantage of the latter and without detriment to the former. Officers' and non-commissioned officers' schools were held always once, sometimes twice, daily.

Tactical deduction: Observing the handling of seven regiments of infantry of about the same personnel, but more highly trained than would be the bulk of those at the disposal of the Government in war, it seemed evident: That a 3-battalion regiment of infantry is capable of higher organization and training, more flexible and easily handled than any other organization of that arm that could be employed; that the division of a company into more than two echelons is not desirable, and none preferable; that the present system of rifle practice is in need of radical reform—there is too loose connection between the training on the range and that on the maneuver ground.

Recommendations: That one platoon in each battery be armed with 3.2-inch B. L. rifles; that only those owning their own horses be enlisted in artillery or cavalry; that Hospital and Signal Corps be organized; that next year the whole Guard be concentrated on ground as extensive as possible, the time—at least ten days—to be de-

voted to field maneuvers. Suitable ground could be found near Camp Lincoln.

### NEW YORK SEPARATE COMPANIES.

In addition to the remarks of Insp. Gen. McLewee, of New York, given in the "Army and Navy Journal," of Nov. 23, on the several regiments, battalions, batteries, etc., we give below a condensation of his report on the separate companies throughout the State:

1st (Rochester), Capt. Smith.—First-class; no armory range.

2d (Auburn), Capt. Kirby.—One of the best companies in State.

3d (Oneonta), Capt. Scott.—An elegant organization.

4th (Yonkers), Capt. Prun.—Excellent condition.

5th (Newburgh), Capt. Chase.—A good company, but at roll call too much talking.

6th (Troy), Capt. Stillman.—A perfect organization.

7th (Cohoes), Capt. Collin.—A good company; all present the second year in succession; spitting on the floor evident in all directions; loading and firing very poor.

8th (Rochester), Capt. Henderson.—Except poor loading and firing, company has kept its well-known reputation for drill, discipline and steadiness; 100 per cent. present.

9th (Whitehall), Capt. Greenough.—Fire destroyed armory; impossible to see the drill; prosperous condition.

10th (Newburgh), Capt. Hunter.—Men were very steady and earnest.

11th (Mount Vernon), 1st Lieut. Frederick Schneider.—Considerable unsteadiness; drill ragged; loading and firing very poor.

12th (Troy), Capt. Treanor.—Good company; drill excellent.

13th (Jamestown), Capt. Post.—Good company, but requires finish in small details, particularly in loading and firing.

14th (Kingston), Capt. Tompkins.—Poor in numbers; all-round improvement should take place.

15th (Poughkeepsie), Capt. Warring.—Small company; well officered; discipline excellent and drill fair.

16th (Catskill), Capt. Vedder.—Well disciplined company; drill ragged; loading and firing poor.

17th (Flushing), Capt. Bell.—Men steady and attentive; drill very poor; officers behind in knowledge of drill regulations.

18th (Glen Falls), Capt. Davis.—Unsatisfactory condition as to drill; wretched work; miserable exhibition in loading and firing.

19th (Poughkeepsie), Capt. Haubennestel.—Far from satisfactory; drill ranks with the poorest in the State, and was caused by the utter inability of Second Lieutenant to perform his duty correctly, and the general ignorance of the non-commissioned officers as to their duty; to avoid a recommendation to send them before a State board of examination, the two lieutenants should resign.

20th (Binghamton), Capt. Rogers.—Unsteady; spitting upon floor; condition poor; commissioned officers should wake up.

21st (Troy), Capt. Lloyd.—One of the very best companies; in some respects having no equal; inspections of past six years show but one absentee, in an aggregate strength that never fell below 103; the last three tours of duty at the Camp of Instruction show a percentage for the entire week of each tour of 100; an attendance that has never been attained by any other company in the service; too much praise cannot be accorded both officers and men.

22d (Saratoga Springs), Capt. Lester.—Only fair; poor brasses and dirty boxes.

23d (Hudson), Capt. Waterman.—A very good company.

24th (Middletown), Capt. McIntyre.—A good company; drill quite ragged.

25th (Tonawanda), Capt. Fales.—Fair condition; lack of proper instruction all times evident.

26th (Elmira), Capt. Bush.—Commanding officer must attend drills more regularly; good condition; good state of discipline.

27th (Malone), Capt. Crooks.—Excellent appearance; platoon drill very ragged.

28th (Utica), Capt. Remmer.—A very good company.

29th (Medina), Capt. Ross.—In fair shape.

30th (Elmira), Capt. Hoffman.—Discipline and drill excellent.

31st (Mohawk), Capt. Witherstine.—Neat appearance; poor exhibition at the drill.

32d (Hoosick Falls), Capt. Stevens.—An excellent organization.

33d (Walton), Capt. St. John.—Lacking in finish at drill.

34th (Geneva), Capt. Wilson.—Marked improvement needed.

36th (Schenectady), Capt. Yates.—Drill very poor; commissioned and non-commissioned officers showed lack of study and instruction.

37th (Schenectady), Capt. Bauder.—Bad and unsatisfactory appearance.

39th (Watertown), Capt. Boyer.—A very good company.

40th (Ogdensburg), Capt. Chapman.—Exceptionally neat and very steady during inspection; drill incorrect in small details.

41st (Syracuse), Capt. Butler.—An excellent company in all respects.

42d (Niagara Falls), Capt. Butler.—Ranks in the first class.

43d (Olean), Capt. Franchot.—A good company, but in need of instruction.

44th (Utica), Capt. Goodier.—Second to none in the State.

46th (Amsterdam), Capt. Vunk.—In excellent shape.

47th (Hornellsville), Capt. McDougall.—A very good company.

48th (Oswego), Capt. Hall.—One of the best companies in the State.

#### 7th N. Y.—COLONEL DANIEL APPLETON.

Outside of the routine of drill, the event which is now uppermost in the minds of the members of the regiment and its large following is the winter games of the regimental athletic association, which are to be held at the armory on Saturday evening next, Dec. 7. These are the twenty-eighth games, and in point of general interest, perfect management, exciting contests, large attendance, and enthusiasm, will be fully up to the standard the 7th is justly celebrated for. In all there will be twenty-six track events and two field events, which offer a variety of programme never seen in regimental athletics outside the 7th. To add to the occasion the regimental band, under the celebrated Rogers, will furnish the music, which in itself is enough to attract the multitude who are sure to be present. The events to be contested include 93-yard run, 75-yard run, 1,000-yard run, 440-yard run (for championship of regiment), 1-mile safety bicycle race, 220-yard runs, both scratch and handicap, 1/4-mile walk, 3-lap medley race, 50-yard sack race, 1/4-mile run,



scratch, for officers' cup, potato race, 2-mile safety bicycle race, 1-lap three-legged race, 8-lap relay race, putting 16-pound shot, handicap; running high jump, handicap.

#### 9th N. Y.—COL. SEWARD.

In connection with the early organization of the 9th New York, which was referred to in the "Army and Navy Journal" of last week, and which has been traced as far back as 1800, the following data brought to light through the efforts of Hon. Nicholas Fish, of the Sons of the Revolution, who has been aided by Quartermaster Graff, of the 9th Regt., will be found of interest. The 6th Regt. of Infantry was organized March 8, 1800, as shown by the minutes of the Council of Appointment in the office of the Secretary of the State. Lieut. Col. Jacob Morton was commandant; Jacob Bradford, 1st Major; Jacob De La Montagnie, 2d Major; Isaac Heyer, 3d Major, and Francis Hardin, 4th Major. On April 11, 1798, the records show that Jacob Morton was Lieutenant Colonel, commanding the 3d Regt. of New York County, and that he was in command as late as Jan. 17, 1800. The 2d Regt. of Artillery was formed from the 6th Regt. of Infantry March 27, 1805, as shown by G. O., Albany, March 27, 1805. This order consolidates the various State Artillery Corps into a division commanded by Maj. Gen. Ebenezer Stevens with three brigades. The first (Gen. Jacob Morton) to consist of the 1st and 2d Regts. Art., New York City, and the battalion, commanded by Maj. Teneyck, the regiment of artillery under Lieut. Col. P. Curtin, from the City of New York, to be known as the 1st Regt. of Artillery. The 6th Inf., attached to Brig. Gen. Boyd's brigade, was transferred to the 1st Brigade of Artillery, to be known as the 2d Regt. of Artillery, Lieut. Col. J. Swartwout. Simon Flint was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, commandant of this regiment, Feb. 11, 1811. By G. O., Albany, June 13, 1812, the 9th received its present numerical designation.

This order announced that the Commander-in-Chief, having directed the Adjutant General to ascertain by lot the numbers of the respective regiments of artillery in the State, is pleased to announce the result as follows: 1st Regt., Henry R. Teller; 2d, Peter Curtin; 3d, Andrew Sticher; 4th, Nathan Myers; 5th, Abel Watkins; 6th, Steven Thorne; 7th, Walter Grieve; 8th, Joseph French; 9th, Simon Fleet; 10th, Selah Strong; 11th, Francis Saltus; 12th, Elijah H. Metcalf. In 1814 a battalion of the 9th, under Maj. Daniel D. Smith, was detached from the militia for the United States service. By division orders, of Sept. 5, 1814, the Battalion of artillery commanded by Maj. Smith, and Forbes, of the 1st Brigade, were directed to take charge of the North Battery (Red Fort). Regimental dated Sept. 7, 1824, direct the assembly of the 9th Regt. on their parade ground in Chambers street, on Sept. 10, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of presenting a sword to Maj. Gen. La Fayette, by order of Col. Muir. The regiment escorted Gen. La Fayette from his quarters in the City Hotel to the residence of Gen. Nicholas Fish; the sword was presented at the City Hotel by Col. Muir. The sword presented to Gen. La Fayette is in possession of a family in New York City, and it is possible when the regiment is in its new armory the relic may be secured and placed prominently on view in the new building. The records before 1800 and after 1824 are still to be searched. The corner-stone of the new armory will eventually be altered to the earliest date the origin of the regiment can be traced.

#### 69th N. Y.—COL. G. M. SMITH.

Co. I, Capt. Healy, drilled on Tuesday evening, Nov. 19, there being thirty men and two commissioned officers present out of some forty-eight members on roll. The company was promptly formed by the 1st Sergeant, who showed commendable snap. The formation was twelve files front, and the company was reported to Capt. Healy in very handsome shape. The cleanly condition of uniforms and brasses was very noticeable, and the men presented a most excellent appearance. Another noticeable and praiseworthy fact was the attention and interest displayed by every man in the company to the drill from beginning to end, which many companies in other regiments could take pattern after. There was no talking in the ranks or spitting on the floor, and when the company was at attention they stood so—not gazing around and moving hands, as can be often seen. After ranks were opened and pieces inspected the company marched in line to the front and rear, formed in column of fours, formed line from column and vice versa, obliqued in line and column, etc. The changes of direction, fronts into line and turns were excellent, while the distance between ranks and the intervals between men were perfectly kept, which was demonstrated repeatedly whenever the fours wheeled and united in line. When marching in company front the rear rank, it was observed, was careful to keep the 16 inches from the front rank as prescribed. The company also executed the loadings and firings both standing and kneeling, which was very fairly done. In loading it was observed that some of the men would lower the muzzle, as pre-

scribed in the D. R., par. 77; others would conform to the manual prescribed for the Remington when adopted, but which has since been changed by A. G. O. to that prescribed for the Springfield. Although we, like a number of officers, believe the Remington can best be loaded by the manual prescribed for it, which makes it unnecessary to drop the muzzle, still as the powers that be prescribe otherwise, the order should be carried out. The majority of the men in I lowered the muzzle, but a few who did not, so far as we could observe, were not corrected. With this exception the entire drill was a model one.

#### GEORGIA.

The visit of the 1st Regt. Illinois N. G., from Chicago, was a memorable event in the annals of the military history of Savannah. The visitors, accompanied by Gov. Altgeld and staff, and Mayor Swift and cabinet, of the city of Chicago, with about 300 citizens, arrived Nov. 13 at 5:30 A. M., and were met at the depot by detachments from the 1st Regt. Inf., Chatham Art. (unattached battery), Troop A, 1st Regt., and the 1st Separate Batta., Ga. Vols., and escorted to the various quarters, where guns were stacked and the men marched to breakfast. The morning was given up to amusements of various kinds.

The elegant band of the regiment gave an open air concert on the piazza of the De Sota Hotel, which was much enjoyed, as it is seldom that such a fine military band is heard in the South. All the troops, visiting and local, met at a central part of the city and the line of march through some of the principal streets was taken up promptly at 4 o'clock. A most peculiar part of the spectacle presented was the troops who followed the fortunes of the South in the "late unpleasantness," were clad in the blue uniforms of the Northern armies, and those troops from the North were in Confederate gray. The visitors were a fine body of men and called forth cheers from all along the line of march. A review was held on the parade ground.

At night each of the battalions were entertained at their various armories, the festivities keeping up until 10:30 o'clock. The officers were given a special entertainment at the 1st Regiment Armory by all the officers of the city, at which Capt. Mercer of the 1st Georgia and Col. Turner of the 1st Illinois and many of the staff officers made happy speeches, which were received with much applause. At 11 o'clock the visitors left for Charleston, S. C., on five special trains, all expressing themselves as being much pleased with Savannah's hospitality.

The trophy of the interstate military match at Sea Girt, N. J., "Soldier of Marathon," has arrived in Savannah, and is on exhibition with photographs of the Georgia team, who won it this year. The team is composed of members of the Savannah companies, who are justly proud of their record.

The Avondale rifle range, pronounced one of the best in the country, situated near Savannah, on a line of electric railway, is well patronized by the military of this city. It was established almost entirely at the expense of the Savannah companies. It is very probable that an interstate shoot will take place on this range during the spring months.

On Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 28, the various companies will use the "Avondale" range for their annual shoot for company medals, prizes, etc., and some good scores can be expected.

The Oglethorpe Light Inf., Co. D, 1st Regt. Inf., are holding a fair to raise funds for a proposed trip to Richmond, Va., to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Davis monument. The "Savannah Cadets," Co. E, 1st Regt., will go with them.

Co. C, 1st Regt. Inf., are also holding a "bazaar" to help in their company expenses. The State does so little for the Georgia Volunteers that they have to solicit aid from the public occasionally, and the public, I am glad to say, always come forward with great generosity.

#### OHIO.

The first annual "at home" of the Hospital Corps of the 1st Art., of Columbus, was held at the armory of the 14th Regt., on Nov. 15, upon the invitation of Capt. H. M. W. Moore, Asst. Surg. of the Regiment. The members of the hospital corps of this famous artillery regiment also invited the members of Bat. H., and the field and staff officers of the 14th Inf. living in Columbus. After a pleasant time of social chat, the guests were invited to the quarters of the hospital corps, where tables groaned with good things to eat and drink and white-aproned waiters practically and materially once more demonstrated the Artillery's reputation as entertainers. After the men had been well fed and were considered in good fighting trim, the order was passed that "the Colonel's coming," and in a few moments the gallant commander of the crack artillery regiment, Col. Edmund C. Brush, of Zanesville, who had come all the way up to Columbus on purpose to be present, was making a speech to the assembled artillerymen. He was followed by Col. Coit, on behalf of the doughboys of the 14th. Capt. Stewart, Comdr. of Bat. H., was also

pressed into service for a speech. The remarks of the officers were all hailed with loud applause by the men and the latter wound up by giving three rousing cheers for the officers.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

Col. Coryell, 12th P. N. G., in publishing the annual report of Lieut. William P. Clarke, I. R. P., of the regiment, and commenting on the fine showing, says: "The continued progress of the Twelfth Regt. in this branch of the service has been a source of gratification to the Colonel commanding, as well as to all the members of the regiment, and the great advancement this year is but a repetition of the grand work of the past. Every member of the regiment has again qualified as a marksman or sharpshooter, the number qualified being 112 sharpshooters and 370 marksmen, a total of 482. The Colonel commanding congratulates you upon the great results which have attended your labors this year, and anticipates that the additional honors you have gained will encourage you in striving to improve your already magnificent record. Your Colonel feels that too great credit cannot be given to the officers and enlisted men for their hearty co-operation in everything for the good of the regiment, and desires to express his thanks for their ready and efficient compliance with the requirements of the service. Special credit is due the local inspectors, with whose assistance the Regimental Insp. has been able to present such a splendid report of the regiment's achievements during the year. The following officers and men deserve special mention for having qualified ten consecutive years as marksmen and sharpshooters, thus being entitled to the 'Veteran Gold Badge': Qm. Orlando L. Nichols and Color Sergt. William P. Swartz, of the Field and Staff; Sergt. Frederick W. Kreiger, Priv. Harry Haines, Sergt. Charles Yoxtheimer, Capt. Charles P. Gearhart, Sergt. Charles A. Mosteller, Sergt. Harry A. Straley, Sergt. John A. Fahringer and Pvt. John D. McClintock." The record for 1895 qualifications is as follows:

	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.	Total.	Per Cent.
Field and Staff.....	11	10	21	8.57
Company A.....	3	50	53	7.17
Company B.....	17	38	55	7.91
Company C.....	21	42	63	8.00
Company D.....	11	51	62	7.54
Company E.....	11	44	55	7.60
Company F.....	18	42	60	7.90
Company G.....	7	48	55	7.38
Company H.....	13	45	58	7.67
Totals.....	112	370	482	7.70

#### NATIONAL CADETS.

Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

Gentlemen: The idea of giving the children in our public schools an opportunity to obtain some military training is becoming very popular in most of the States, and it is well that it is. These companies assume one name in one place and another in another. It would be much better if they should have the same designation everywhere. The active militia in most of the States have taken the name "National Guard." While much might have been said in the beginning for and against the name, it is certainly a fixture now, and the cadet companies in the schools, especially in the States where the active militia are called "National Guard," should be called "National Cadets." These are the cadets from whom the Guardsmen are developed. As the boy is father to the man, so the cadet is father to the Guardsman. By assuming a generic name that shows at once what they are, and in such a way as to forever impress it upon the mind, great strength and stability will be added to the movement, and a great deal of valuable and steady support secured that would otherwise be lost.

The adoption of such a name will prove a long step in the matter of organization, as the National Cadets will be recognized as a part of the same great corps everywhere and by every one. The individual members will fill the esprit de corps that is developed in a large, well-organized army. It will give dignity to the organization. The National Guard, through twenty years of effort, contending with every element of senseless and groundless ridicule and slight, has at last proven itself beyond all cavil and beyond the patronizing condescension of callow students of social science to be a most valuable protection and one of the permanent, independent institutions of our wonderful institutional government. To be generally known as the school from whence the National Guard is developed will at once give a permanent and well-recognized place in our governmental order to the National Cadets.

JAMES MONTGOMERY RICE.

#### NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The Armory Board of New York City has decided not to renew the lease of the present quarters of the 9th Regt., which expires in May next, and the regiment will

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take possession of its new armory the latter part of April.

The 8th N. Y. is ordered to assemble at the armory, in full dress uniform, on Monday evening, Dec. 2, 1895, for parade and review. On this occasion the ceremony of swearing allegiance to the colors will take place, and the Creedmoor trophies will be presented. A reception will follow the military ceremonies. Co. A has won the Ridgely Trophy for qualifying the largest percentage of men at Creedmoor.

The result of the rifle season of the 3d Regt. Penn. N. G., of 1895, is announced as follows: Number of sharpshooters, 71; number of marksmen, 281; total qualified, 288. Number of men reported for practice but failed to qualify, 100; number of men excused from duty at the rifle range, 25; total number complying with orders, 413; number of men discharged for neglect of duty in failing to report at the range, 70; total strength, July 27, 1895, 483.

Maj. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Adjutant General, S. N. Y., has accepted an invitation to review the 2d Bat. on Friday evening, Dec. 20, 1895. The review will be followed by a dismounted battery drill with the guns, a saber and a Gatling gun drill. The exercises will be exceedingly interesting, both from a military and social standpoint. The battery is celebrated for its recherche entertainments, and this one will be no exception to the rule.

Co. K, 14th N. Y., will attend the stag of Co. C, 9th N. Y., on Dec. 9. The following is some of the talent which will appear: Horace Golden, the great wizard; Wait sisters, the belles of Avenue A; Oliver Howe, late Frank Daniels' company; Mollie Killenbeck, soubrette and dancer; George J. Gaskin, of phonograph fame; Ad Hoyt, comedian; Jere Mahony, sweet tenor singer. A handsome pipe will be given to every one present. Tobacco will be furnished to all. Over 500 tickets sold already. Buck dancing by young pickaninies will be one of the features. Battle royal and colored boys boxing in barrels and many other novelties never before seen at a stag will be introduced. Pie eating contest between two colored boys for a medal.

In the 4th Regt. of New Jersey Lieut. Frank H. Cole, of Co. L, has been appointed Adjutant of the 3d Battn. Capt. Henry Spielman, of Co. H, has resigned. In Co. K, 1st Lieut. E. Fisher has been elected Captain. 1st Sergt. F. Steigleiter 1st Lieutenant, Pvt. Harry L. Barwick 2d Lieutenant, Sergt. William Martin 1st Sergeant, and Corp. Hoolahan Sergeant. Co. L has elected 1st Sergt. H. S. Culver 2d Lieutenant. Co. D will shortly hold an election for Captain, and 1st Lieut. Edwin See is their choice. Ex-2d Lieut. M. J. Gleason is named to succeed See, and Sergt. Maj. T. B. Gaddis is mentioned for 2d Lieutenant. Under recent orders, each company is required to practice guard mount once a month. Col. Abernethy has appointed the following regimental court: Maj. J. H. Brensinger, Capt. J. H. Keim, and Lieut. A. L. McFarland. The Veteran Association will hold a dinner on Dec. 20. Sergt. N. Sandborn, of Co. A, has been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant.

The following story, showing Gen. Robert E. Lee's magnanimity, is told. Early in the war, before he had proved his pre-eminence as a General, he was severely criticised on more than one occasion by a certain Gen. Whiting. Whiting had stood at the head of his class at West Point, and was considered a bright and capable man. One day President Davis, wishing an officer for some important command, called upon Gen. Lee for advice. "What do you think of Whiting?" asked Davis. Lee answered without hesitation, commending Whiting as one of the ablest men in the Army, well qualified in every way for even the most responsible

place. One of the officers present was greatly surprised, and at the first opportunity drew Lee aside. "Don't you know what unkind things Whiting has been saying about you?" he inquired. Lee's answer was of the best. "I understood," he said, "that the President desired to know my opinion of Whiting, not Whiting's opinion of me."

#### COMING EVENTS.

Dec. 2.—Review and reception, 8th N. Y., at armory.  
Dec. 5.—Entertainment and reception of Co. H, 1st N. Y., at Lexington Avenue Opera House.  
Dec. 7.—Athletic games, 7th N. Y., at armory.  
Dec. 7.—Lecture by Surg. Tetamore at armory of 14th N. Y.  
Dec. 9.—Stag of Co. C, 9th N. Y., at armory.  
Dec. 9.—Sociable, Co. A, 22d N. Y., at armory.  
Dec. 14.—Athletic games, 71st N. Y., at armory.  
Dec. 20.—Review and drill of the 2d Bat. N. Y., at armory.  
Dec. 21.—Dance, Co. C, 22d N. Y., at armory.  
Jan. 8.—Reception, ball and review, 1st Bat. N. Y., at Wendel's Assembly Rooms, West Forty-fourth street.  
Jan. 15.—Annual convention National Guard Association of New York in Albany.  
Jan. 15.—Reception and entertainment of Co. C, 12th N. Y., at Central Opera House.  
Jan. 23.—Reception of Co. H, 9th N. Y., at armory.  
Feb. 5.—Ball of band and field music, 71st N. Y.  
Feb. 22.—Dedication of new armory, 2d Regt., N. G., Pennsylvania.  
Mar. 30.—Afternoon and evening concert by Sousa's Band at 2d Regt. Armory, Paterson, N. J., under auspices of Co. B, 2d Regt.

The 3d Illinois marched sixty miles through the country for their tour of duty in August last, and it is safe to say that not one of the officers and men would have lost the experience for a considerable amount. With them was Lieut. J. L. Knowlton, 2d Art., whose assistance and advice were valuable and instructive.

While the great distances in this country, together with the comparatively small number of troops, make it impossible to even imitate the continental armies, yet very respectable divisions may be assembled at small cost. Three years ago 18,000 troops were at Chicago for two days. No soldier who was there will forget the sight or the benefit accruing to the soldiery from the sight and acquaintance of their comrades from other States. It is much to be desired that the plan of an extensive camp will be carried out and that the soldiery of Illinois will have an opportunity to take part.

Musician James F. McCarthy, of the 6th Separate Co., New York, has received a medal for 20 years' faithful service in the National Guard. He enlisted August 28, 1865, as a member of Co. F, 20th U. S. Inf., at Troy, and was discharged at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 28, 1868. At the expiration of his service, from 1868 to 1870, he was a musician in the Watervliet Arsenal. Feb. 20, 1870, he enlisted as a musician in Co. H, 24th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., and served until Oct. 9, 1872; May 9, 1877, he enlisted in the 6th Separate Co. and has served in that company since.

Co. K, 60th N. Y., Capt. Lynch, to keep pace with the times, has taken up the new Army manual.

The law providing for the erection of armories for the Ohio N. G. has been declared unconstitutional by the Stark Circuit Court. A previous armory law had also been declared unconstitutional. The new law provided that the commissioners of the county in which all or a majority of the officers and enlisted men of any regiment, company or battery lived, should provide for each organization a suitable armory for the purposes of drill, and for the safe-keeping of arms and other military property furnished by the State. The commissioners of Stark County objected to the building of armories, on the ground that the organization of the militia and the providing of suitable armories were matters of State control, and that the costs and expenses under the act should be borne by the State at large, and not by any particular locality. The Circuit Court held

that this objection to the law was a sound one. Laws similar in character to that of Ohio have been passed in other States, and the burden of providing for armories has generally been borne by the cities or counties. Judge Jenner, in delivering the opinion of the court in the armory case, went somewhat out of his way to declare that the law allowing certain counties to levy taxes for the payment of larger salaries to judges in some counties of the State than in others was also unconstitutional. Some of the Circuit judges receive \$4,000 a year, and others \$6,000. Some Common Pleas judges receive \$6,000, while members of the Supreme Court of the State receive only \$4,000. Judge Jenner adds: "A law might as well be enacted, and claimed to be constitutional, that would give any citizen of Hamilton County who might be elected Governor of the State a salary of \$10,000, but if a citizen of any other county, only \$8,000." The Stark County judges are not among those who receive the larger compensation.

Charles H. Crocker has been elected Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Inf., California N. G. Col. Crocker was formerly 1st Lieutenant of Co. G, 2d Art., and was also in command of one of the companies of the Naval Battalion. He was Major on Gen. John H. Dickinson's staff when the General commanded the 2d Brigade.

The commission appointed by Gov. Morton, of New York, to conduct competitive tests of magazine rifles and adopt an arm for the National Guard, has opened headquarters at No. 17 Adams street, Brooklyn, where sample rifles will be received up to Dec. 17. Competition is limited to magazine breech-loading rifles of American invention and manufacture. The members of the commission are Col. Albert D. Shaw, of Watertown, chairman; E. W. Bliss, Brooklyn; Prof. Robert H. Thurston, Cornell University, and Henry E. Abell, Brooklyn, secretary.

Adjt. Gen. King, of Wisconsin, under date of Nov. 11, says: "Standing at the foot of the list of all the companies of the Wisconsin N. G., as shown by the report of the Assistant Inspector General for the current year, and having become lax in discipline and negligent in drill, Co. I, 3d Inf., is disbanded."

The following semi-annual inspections are to be made in the 2d Brigade of New Jersey: 3d Regt.—Co. A, Asbury Park, Nov. 25; Co. B, Long Branch, Nov. 27; Co. G, Keyport, Nov. 28; 6th Regt.—Co. A, Burlington, Dec. 4; Co. E, Woodbury, Dec. 9; Co. F, Atlantic City, Dec. 5; Co. K, Vineland, Dec. 6; 7th Regt.—Co. E, Freehold, Nov. 29; Co. F, Mt. Holly, Dec. 10; Co. H, Beverly, Dec. 3; Gatling Gun Co. B, Camden, Nov. 22; Signal Corps, Red Bank, Nov. 26; 2d Troop, Red Bank, Nov. 26; Corps of Cadets, Bordentown, Dec. 2. The inspection will be made by Col. D. B. Murphy, Brig. Insp.

#### MILITARY SURGEONS NEW YORK

The committee of surgeons of the New York Guard, consisting of Maj. Bendell, 3d Brigade, Stimson, 7th Regt., Lambert, 12th, Cochran, and Capt. Jarrett, 13th, Maj. Beach, 22d, Tetamore, 14th, Spencer, 23d, Marsh, 71st, Fowler, 2d Brigade, Briggs, 65th Regt., and Lieut. Burr, 20th Separate Co., appointed at the first annual convention some weeks since to recommend some needed changes in the Hospital Corps, as well as equipments for the medical officers, met in New York City on Nov. 11. The committee decided not to concur in the recommendation that the medical corps be made a separate organization.

It was decided to advocate the increase in number in the Hospital Corps to twelve for each regiment and six for battalions, and two for separate companies. Of the twelve in the regimental corps, three are to rank as corporals and two of the battalion corps likewise.

An ambulance for each of the four brigades in the State and one for the State camp was recommended, and also that men be enlisted specially for that purpose, and that a lozenge of white cloth with red cross in center be worn on both arms instead of only on the left as at present. It was decided to recommend that each member of the corps be provided with an instrument case and revolver, and each corps with a surgical and medical outfit, and a suitable medical and surgical outfit for the Guard in general.

It was further recommended, in order to procure competent hospital stewards, that they be paid \$50 a year in addition to pay for duty. Surg. Gen. Terry will present the various recommendations to Gov. Morton. The recommendations are reasonable, and the best interests of the service demand they be given early consideration.

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## A BOY'S REMINISCENCES OF WEST POINT.

By C. A. S. Dwight.

I shall never forget my first sight of an evening parade at that boys' paradise, the pretty, romantic "Point." I had just gone there to live awhile with a relative who had civilian duty at the post. I knew no more about parades than about perpetual motion; but hardly had the boxes and trunks been unpacked before, boy-like, I strayed out to the edge of the superbly kept parade ground. As it happened just before the "Adjutant's Call" had sounded, and soon the parade began. In those days the battalion was double-quickened out to its formation, to a lively tune played by a delectable band; and as I observed with a youngster's surprised wonder the rhythmic fall of those white-trousered legs of the superbly drilled cadet battalion, each company as it passed the line of my vision seeming to tread as one man on the verdant turf, while the tall white plumes of the cadet officers waved encouragement to their men, I thought I had suddenly entered dreamland, or that the angels had come down to tread this solid earth awhile!

I soon became accustomed, however, to the sight of evening parades, and guard mountings, too, and skirmish drills (with the pretty "Rally by fours!" movement) and light artillery evolutions, and other formations and maneuvers; but to this day I never witness an evening parade at the matchless "Point" without a thrill, half reminiscent, and half born of the pleased experience of the occasion itself.

And through after life I have always carried and cherished the remembrance of those three years at this famous Government post, though only an onlooker there, and a very youthful one at that. My compatriots at the post school are scattered now far and wide, but I recall one and another of them with great interest. In two or three we would ramble over the hills, even to the borders of old "Cro Nest"—at which the mortars and heavy sea coast guns would ever and anon open fire (though we knew enough to keep out of the way of the ponderous shot that the former hurled almost to the summit of the mountain); or, perhaps, we would catch sun-fish off the sharp-nosed promontory which gives the name "Point" to that historic spot, or again would hide behind the trees immediately in front of the barracks, where the companies were drawn up previous to sallying forth for parade—and then when the full ranks swept by on the double-quick (dividing, of course, for the trees) enjoy from that vantage ground the vision of fleeting graycoats and flying scabbards.

Of course we youngsters stood in great awe of the trim, natty uniformed cadets, who were so ambitious to stand erect as to be seemingly in danger of falling over backwards, and we were as ardent admirers of

"bell buttons" as any of the pretty misses at the West Point Hotel. The ambition of each and every one of us at that time was to obtain an appointment to the academy some time; and indeed, some of my former play-fellows now wear and honor the Army blue.

But one noted cadet was the object of our especial admiration—as, indeed, he was the recipient of immense respect at the hands of the whole battalion—and that was the tall, majestic form of the Cadet Adjutant, himself the son of a distinguished Admiral of the U. S. N., and the successor in that office by a year or two, if I recollect rightly, of that beau ideal of an Adjutant's dignity and grace, Capt. Charles King. When the Adjutant swung the battalion into shape for the "Present" to the Officer of the Day, or rang out his orders in sonorous, if somewhat monotonous, tones, reducing so-and-so who had worn the chevrons to the ranks, or indicating this or that as the will of the Commandant, we almost held our breath in awe of such majesty and authority. We had heard of the President of the United States, and knew that he must be a very great man, but we could hardly believe that he compared with the Adjutant of the cadet battalion. We doubted whether even Gen. Scott, whose dignified memory still lingers as a somewhat heavy reminiscence about the "Point," could ever have been as much of a man as the Adjutant. And as for quiet, Gen. Grant, whose modest form we had sometimes observed as a visitor on the piazza of the Superintendent's quarters, of course he made no pretensions to successful rivalry with Mr. Plume and Sash!

The culmination of the evening parade to us was the firing of the sunset gun, when at the conclusion of the march and counter-march of the band, which under the leadership of the pompous drum-major always successfully turned itself inside out opposite the left of the battalion, "Old Glory" fluttered proudly down from the tall staff which was so conspicuous a feature of the north end of the parade, and was caught in the arms of the stalwart Sergeant who worked the halliards.

I remember that an adventurous private once offered to let me fire the gun, if I would be sure to get it off at the precise moment required, but either my courage failed me, or my sense of his duty to fire it himself overcame my desires to test the piece of ordnance. At any rate that great distinction never came to me, and the incident must perhaps be reckoned as one of the lost opportunities of my life.

There were certainly few drills at progress at the "Point" in which we boys did not take an interest (unless it was the stupid pontoon drill), and many of the evolutions we could have executed ourselves, so closely did we study them. As for the Manual of arms, that was A B C to us. We shared the contempt of the yearlings for the poor, outlandish-looking "plebes," or still more

unfortunate "septs;" and, in our juvenility, even regarded the dignified professorial figures and the veteran officers of the post as less august and deserving of respect than the most youthful wearer of the bell buttons. "Sic fama."

"Arms and Explosives" reports that some trials were held near Paris on the 8th ult. in connection with a new machine gun which has recently been brought forward by the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company. The trials were attended by some of the military attachés of the leading military powers represented at Paris, and the verdict appears to have been of a highly favorable character as far as the merits of the gun are concerned. The gun is worked on the automatic principle, the requisite energy being obtained, not from the recoil as with the Maxim gun, but from a portion of the gases evolved by the explosion, which are diverted by means of a hole in the bore and conveyed to a piston and cylinder arrangement connected with the loading and other mechanism. The means of acquiring the energy is not claimed as a novelty, for it has been tried on previous occasions. The general use of smokeless powders has removed the great difficulties connected with the deposits of fouling in these passages which took place with the old black powder, and the time is now considered by this company to be ripe for the production of a practical machine based on these lines. The gun which was the subject of the above trial has been designed to work with all calibers varying from 6 mms. (.236 in.) to 11 mms. (.429 in.), and two sizes of bore were actually used, viz., 6½ mms. (.236 in.) and 8 mm. (.315 in.). The same paper says: We hear that the somewhat recently-introduced alterations in the firing mechanism in the Hotchkiss 2-pounder, 42 mm. (1.65 in.) mountain guns have greatly enhanced its value in the eyes of more than one of the American powers who have adopted it. The old and rather complicated system of igniting the charge by means of the vent friction tube has now been superseded by the percussion arrangement, which combines the advantages of greater simplicity in operation and increased reliability manifest both in the shooting and in the immunity from misfires.

(From "Chambers's Journal.")

In February, 1748, Lord Robert Bertie (third son of Robert, first Duke of Lancaster), afterward General in the army, and Colonel of the Second Regiment of Foot Guards, received a reprimand, such reprimand being conveyed to him by the Duke of Cumberland's Aide de Camp. His military offense was that he had blown his nose, as he relieved guard, beneath his Grace's window, in St. James's Palace; this, and this only, was all he had done.

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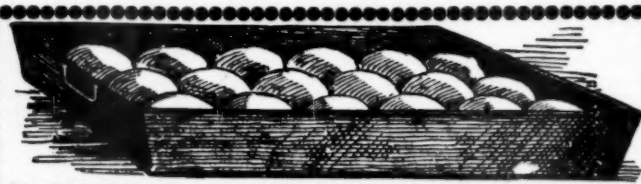
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BENSON-BREEZE.—At Grace Church, San Francisco, Nov. 27, 1895, Lieut. Harry C. Benson, 4th Cav., to Miss Mary Frances Breeze, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Breeze.

BOGERT-WADE.—At San Diego, Cal., Nov. 14, 1895, P. A. Surg. Edward Strong Bogert, Jr., U. S. N., to Miss Evangeline Wade.

COWLES-ROOSEVELT.—At St. Andrew's Church, Westminster, London, Nov. 25, 1895, Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles, U. S. N., to Miss Anna Roosevelt, sister of Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, of New York City.

MAGEE-WOOD.—At Fort Yates, N. D., Nov. 19, 1895, Mr. Walter W. Magee, of Syracuse, N. Y., to Miss Genevieve Wood, daughter of Capt. Palmer G. Wood, 12th Inf.

SWIFT-WOOD.—At Fort Yates, N. D., Asst. Surg. E. L. Swift, U. S. A., to Miss Mary Wood, sister of Capt. Palmer G. Wood, 12th Inf.

TAYLOR-BALMER.—At St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 20, 1895, Lieut. Edward Taylor, 12th Inf., to Miss Laura Balmer.

DIED.

DUNN.—At Santa Monica, Cal., Nov. 13, 1895, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Thomas Searle Dunn, formerly Major U. S. Army, retired.

INGATE.—At Mobile, Ala., Nov. 17, 1895, Emma Thompson Ingate, mother of Lieut. Clarence L. A. Ingate, U. S. M. C.

MEEKER.—At Oakland, Cal., Cornelius R. Meeker, formerly Lieutenant U. S. Navy.

MITCHELL.—At Fort Adams, R. I., Nov. 26, 1895, of typhoid fever, 2d Lieut. Warren H. Mitchell, 2d Art.

VAN PELT.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1895, Post Q. M. Sergt. William E. Van Pelt, U. S. A.

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